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# Archivium Hibernicum

IRISH HISTORICAL RECORDS

XXI

**Obligationes pro Annatis Diocesis Ardfertensis**

Rev. J. O'Connell

**Obligationes pro Annatis Diocesis Clonfertensis**

Rev. Patrick K. Egan

**Documents from the State Papers concerning Miler  
McGrath**

Rev. Lawrence Marron

CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY OF IRELAND  
ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE  
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1958

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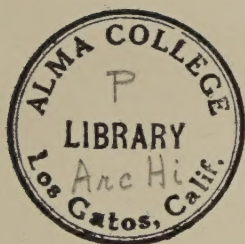
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# Obligationes pro Annatis Diocesis Ardfertensis

Edited by

REV. J. O'CONNELL

(from the transcript made by the Rev. M. A. Costello, O.P.)

The tax known as annates, levied by the Holy See on minor reserved benefices, was first introduced by John XXII (1316-34) but was not enforced in Ireland until after 1400. Boniface IX (1389-1404) reduced the amount to be paid by the appointee to half the first year's revenue but decreed that each person collated should pay the prescribed annate before receiving the necessary Bull of appointment. The Council of Pisa (1409), to eliminate all appearance of simony, ordained that the tax need not be paid until some time after canonical possession of the benefice had been obtained. Hence the recurring phrase in the annates, 'Obligavit se Camerae; Et juravit etc.'.

Poor benefices with an annual revenue not exceeding twenty-four gold florins, equal to about six English marks, were altogether exempt from the annates tax. In these instances the Bull of Collation was issued at once (*fuit restituta*) to the beneficiary. Such entries begin with the words, 'Dicta die, una bulla pro N. etc.' and end with, 'Fuit restituta sine obligatione'. In the annates of Ardfert, out of 147 papal collations made during a period of 96 years, twenty-two (annates 5, 6, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 44, 45, 46, 53, 60, 68, 78, 79, 80, 116, 117, 121, 124, 126, 129) belong to this class. A few benefices valued as high as eight (nos. 45, 46, 53) or even nine marks (no. 60) also got exemption. See also nos. 116 and 117. Nos. 30, 31, 42, 67, 86, 89, and 99 belong to a slightly different class.

In reading the annates it will be noted that the 'fruits' of almost every parochial benefice are divided into two portions—the 'rectory' and the 'perpetual vicarage'. To understand the significance of this division it is necessary to have a clear idea of the origin and exact implication of these terms in the mediaeval church.

The development which brought about the whole scheme of rectories and vicarages was the custom which grew up from about 1200 onwards of patrons and feudal lords attaching the revenues of benefices which they often had founded and endowed, to religious houses, on the more or less explicit understanding that these in return would provide chaplains

to serve the parishes. The chaplains in question were almost always drawn from the secular clergy. This process was known as 'appropriation' and meant in practice the formal acquisition by monasteries and other corporations of a determined portion of the parochial fruits while another portion was set aside to pay the resident priest (vicar) who performed the parochial duties *vice* the rector. Parishes were appropriated by monastic houses, but not by the friars.

A section of canon law governing the whole system had grown up over the centuries. The first step in the process of appropriation was a formal deed, signed and sealed by the diocesan bishop who granted the parish (*rectoria*) to the monastery or corporation for their own use. Next the bishop instituted the appropriator as rector, but without demanding personal residence. Finally he established or 'ordained' a vicarage in the parish by a formal document in which he set aside a suitable portion (*congrua portio*) of the parish revenue for the vicar. The vicarage was then complete and 'perpetual' (*perpetua vicaria paroechialis ecclesiae*), that is, the incumbent became wedded to his benefice for life (after the Lateran Council of 1215), in a fashion analogous to an irremovable parochus of modern Canon Law.

With this background in view, we may take it then that in practice, in the annates, the 'fruits' of the rectory mean that specified amount of the parochial revenue allotted to the appropriating rector whether religious house, corporation, convent or capitular dignitary. The 'fruits' of the perpetual vicarage mean the defined proportion of the parish revenue set aside for the vicar's support. (See Moorman, *Church Life in England in the 13th Century*; Hartridge, *A History of Vicarages in the Middle Ages*; Thompson, *The English Clergy and their Organisation in the Later Middle Ages*. For present day Church legislation on 'appropriation' see the *Codex Juris Canonici*, canons 452 and 1423 § 2).

We are unable at this stage to state the precise extent of this arrangement in the diocese of Ardfert during the centuries preceding the Reformation. The widespread references to vicarages in the annates give the impression that most of the parishes which happen to be mentioned in them were affected. The names of several about which we have definite information in this respect, together with the names of the appropriating rectors, will appear in the notes to the individual annates.

The following abbreviations are used in the notes:

A.C.P.—Leslie, *Ardfert and Aghadoe Clergy and Parishes*.

C.P.L.—*Calendar of Papal Letters*.

F.E.—*Fiants of Elizabeth*.

J.R.S.A.I.—*Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*.

G.I.H.—Butler, *Gleanings from Irish History*.

Onom. or O.G.—Hogan, *Onomasticon Goedelicum*.

O.K.R.—Hickson, *Old Kerry Records* (Series II).

S.G.G.—Woulfe, *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall*.

## 1421

1. Eadem die [27 Sept.] Tatheus Ocaran, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae super annata parrochialis ecclesiae Castri Insulae, Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus xii marc. sterlingorum, communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Richardi Slabach extra Curiam. Collat. eidem Romae 8 Kal. Septembris anno quarto. Gratis pro medietate pro Deo. (*Lib. Diversorum Martini V., 1421-1423, f. 40.*)

## 1422

2. Die 8 dicti mensis Aprilis Johannes Fytzmoris, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata rectoriae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllury, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus x marc. sterlingorum com. ext. vacantis per non promocionem dicti Johannis. Collat. eidem Romae etc. 15 Kal. Aprilis anno quinto. Item pro fructibus male perceptis ex dicta parrochiali ecclesia composuit se cum Camera, pro florenis Camerae xvi; pro quibus se obligavit ad solvendum in Curia infra unum annum etc. coram Magistro Ludolpho Robring. (*Ibid., 1422, f. 107.*)

3. Eadem die [17 Aprilis] Johannes Fitzmoris, Canonicus Lismorensis obligavit se et promisit solvere florenos auri de Camera xv infra annum proxime futurum, pro fructibus male perceptis ex parrochiali ecclesia de Kyllury, Artfertensis diocesis et in eius defectum [sic] venerabilis vir Dns. Cesar de Papasonibus, Abbas Sanctae Mariae de Montearmato, ordinis Vallisumbrosae, Bononiensis diocesis principaliter promisit solvere. Et Dns. Bartholomeus Dellante tulit sententias excommunicacionis in scriptis, praesentibus Simone de Novaria et Johanne Emmenrod. (*Ibid., 1419-1425, f. 54.*)

1. 'Castrum Insulae' is Oileán Chíarraighe or Castleisland. The Norman castle is reputed to have been built by Geoffrey de Marisco, who was three times Justiciar of Ireland between 1215 and 1232. It became one of the strongholds of the earls of Desmond until it was finally ruined by Irish forces in 1600 during the Elizabethan wars.

Note the Norman name Slabach which most likely should read Slebech, a place-name in Pembrokeshire where there was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers. Quite a number of the Norman arrivals in Ireland derived their names from places in S. Wales and especially in Pembrokeshire, e.g. the Roches, Stacks, and Barrys.

The transaction mentioned in the present annate does not appear in *C.P.L.* The patronage of Castleisland church was in the gift of the earl of Desmond according to the Desmond Survey.

2. Killury is included in the modern parish of Causeway. The advowson of the church of Killury belonged to Gerald, Earl of Desmond. (*F.E., 6034.*) John Fitzmaurice appears in *C.P.L., vii. 227* as holding the rectory of Killury without having been ordained priest. He was assigned the precentorship of Ardfert in 1422 (*C.P.L., vii. 165*) notwithstanding that he also held the canonry and prebend of Kilgobnatan in Lismore as well as the canonry and prebend of Fenit in Ardfert. Cf. nos. 3, 4, 15. The old graveyard of Killury is still used.

3. The transaction mentioned in this annate is no doubt explained by the entry in *C.P.L., vii. 226* regarding John's occupation of the rectory of Killury without ordination or dispensation.



4. Eadem die [15 Maii] Johannes Fytzmoris, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata precentorie ecclesiae Artfertensis, cuius fructus x marc. sterlingorum com. ext. vacantis per constitutionem *Execrabilis* Patricii Geraldii Fytzmoris. Collat. eidem Romae etc. 9 Kal. Maii anno quinto. (Ibid., 1421-1423, f. 122.)

## 1426

5. Die dicta [22 Oct.] una bulla pro Thateo Oleagari super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesiae de Mugerhyr, Artefertensis diocesis, cuius fructus quinque marc. sterlingorum com. ext. Fuit restituta sine obligatione. (Ibid., 1426-28, f. 212.)

6. Die dicta [15 Nov.] una bulla pro Thoma Omalkatha, super perpetua vicaria parochialis ecclesiae de Kyllarny Artfertensis dioc. cuius fructus sex marc. sterlingorum com. ext. Fuit restituta sine obligatione. (Ibid., f. 216.)

## 1427

7. Eadem die [8 Aprilis] Tatheus Okynneld, principalis, obligavit se Camerae, super annata perpetuae vicariae Achmalynd Artifertensis diocesis cuius fructus viii marc. sterlingorum com. ext., vacantis per non promocionem Mauricii Okynnelyd. Collat. eidem Romae etc. xvi Kal. Aprilis anno decimo. (Ibid., 1426-28, f. 19.)

4. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, vii. 165. According to the Taxation List of 1302 and the Visitation of 1615 (*Arch. Hib.*, iv. 182) the precentor's benefice was the rectory of Kilfeighney now in the parish of Lixnaw. Kilfeighney, i.e., Cill-Fiachna, Church of Fiachna, a disciple of St. Carthage. The ruins of the mediaeval church stand in the old graveyard which is still used.

5. Re this type of annate see introductory note. Murhur=Mágh-oirthir in the modern Catholic parish of Moyvane (Newtownsandes) and Knockanure on the Limerick border. The Augustinians of Rattoo were rectors of Murhur (*F.E.*, 6034). *C.P.L.* has no corresponding entry. The old graveyard of Murhur is still used.

6. Cf. introductory note. The annate speaks of the perpetual vicarage of Killarney, but the name of any appropriating religious house does not appear. Note the Gaelic name of the appointee to Killarney which was in *partibus Hibernicis* of the diocese. Compare the division for political reasons of the mediaeval church in Armagh diocese. The Protestant church in Killarney occupies the site of the old Catholic church. *C.P.L.* has no entry corresponding to no. 6.

7. Refers to the parish of Ballylongford at the mouth of the Shannon. The older name was Aghavallan (Áth-a'-mhalann). The family name of Kennelly (Ó Cinnfhaolaidh) is constantly associated with this parish and locality. They were a branch of the Uí Fidhgheinte in co. Limerick until dispossessed by the Fitzgeralds and other Norman settlers. The name of the rectors does not appear but the advowson of the vicarage was held by the Augustinians of Rattoo (*F.E.*, 6034). The mandate in *C.P.L.*, vii. 483 corresponding to this annate informs us that Thady O'Kennelly's father, Maurice, a priest, had continued to hold the vicarage of Aghavallan unduly for more than eight years. See Limerick annates no. 39, *Arch. Hib.*, x. 118.



## 1428

8. Die 29 dicti mensis Marci Johannes Oconuchur, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Dangyn, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus xii marc. sterlingorum com. ext., vacantis per privacionem Philippi Geraldii Fytzmorys extra Curiam factam. Collat. eidem Romae etc. 11 Kal. Marci, anno undecimo. (Ibid., f. 125.)

## 1429

9. Eodem die [17 Martii] Philippus Osega, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllymleach Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum com. ext. vacantis per resignacionem Tatheí Oneachtaym [sic] extra Curiam. Collat. eidem Romae 4 Kal. Feb. anno duodecimo. (Ibid., 1428-30, f. 33.)

## 1430

10. Dicta die [13 Nov.] Thadeus Osullevvayn, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata archidiaconatus de Achadoe in ecclesia Artfertensi, cuius fructus etc. 14 marc. sterling. com. ext. vacantis per obitum Gilliberti Osullevvayn extra Romanam Curiam defuncti. Collat. eidem Romae etc. 4 Kal. Aprilis anno tertidecimo. (*Lib. annatarum*, 1430-31, f. 47.)

## 1432

11. Die 13 eiusdem [Junii] Donatus Ocontywe, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de

8. Daingean or Dingle (Daingean Uí Chúis, de la Cousa, later O'Cushe, which was modified to Hosse and Hussey, cf. note to no. 57) as well as the whole of the Corkaguiny peninsula was under the overlordship of the earls of Desmond. The parish of Dingle was inappropriate to the Augustinian priory of Killaha (de Bello Loco) as noted in *C.P.L.*, v. 153 and xii. 808. See note to no. 23. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, viii. 48, where we learn that John O'Connor is twenty-three years old and is dispensed *super defectu nat.* The old graveyard at the back of the main street marks the site of the mediaeval church of Dingle.

9. The parish of Killemlagh on the mainland near Valentia Island now forms the western portion of the modern parish of Prior or Ballinskelligs. According to the Visit. of 1615 the vicarage of Killemlagh was a living belonging to the treasurer of the cathedral chapter. The O'Sheas, O'Falveys, and O'Conghails (not O'Connells, cf. O'Huidhrin, *Top. Poems*, line 1325) were the leading families who held S.W. Kerry previous to their being overthrown some time before the Norman invasion by the MacCarthys, O'Sullivans, and O'Donoghues. *C.P.L.*, viii. 106 has an entry corresponding to the present annate.

10. The archdeacon in the southern part of the diocese *inter Hibernos* is always styled the archdeacon of Aghadoe. The names of the archdeacons of Aghadoe which have survived are all Gaelic, in contrast with the archdeacons of Ardfert whose names are almost altogether Norman. *C.P.L.* has no entry corresponding to this annate, but some further light is thrown on the career of Thadeus O'Sullivan in *C.P.L.*, viii. 429.

11. Cf. no. 5. The personal name seems to be Donatus O'Conchubhair. He is mentioned in 1527 (*C.P.L.*, vii. 483) as vicar of Murhur when he was assigned the rectory of Rathronan (Athea, co. Limerick, cf. annates of Limerick, note 17, *Arch. Hib.*, x. 110). In 1432 Donatus grew doubtful as to whether his title to Murhur was fully valid and hence had it confirmed by a new mandate (*C.P.L.*, viii. 397).

Mageyhyr Artferensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. octo marc. sterlingorum com. ext. vacantis per modum novae provisionis et *Si neutri*. Collat. eidem Romae etc. 8 Id. Maii anno secundo. (Ibid., 1431-33, f. 137.)

12. Dicta die [19 Nov.] Cornelius Ochuahall [*recte* Othuahall] principalis obligavit se Camerae super annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Achwmalayn Artifertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. octo march. sterlingorum com. ext. vacantis per non promocionem ad sacerdocium Donati Othinnela. Collat. eidem Romae ut supra, 5 Kal. Novembris, anno secundo. (Ibid., f. 174.)

13. Dicta die [10 Dec.] Cornelius Olongsygh, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Daghan Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. duodecim marc. sterl. com. ext., vacantis per obitum Johannis Omolachan, extra Curiam defuncti. Collat. eidem Romae ut supra 5 Kal. Nov. anno secundo. (Ibid., f. 179.)

14. Dicta die [21 Dec.] Donatus MacNeill, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kaitbernslyayn alias de Inisdalslemogh, Artifertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. sex marc. sterl. com. ext., vacantis per liberam resignacionem Dyonisii Osuilleuayn factam, et per modum novae provisionis. Collat. eidem Romae ut supra 9 Kal. Dec. anno secundo. (Ibid., f. 182.)

### 1433

15. Die 14 eiusdem [Jan.] Johannes Fitzmoris, principalis, obligavit se Camerae ad solvendum hic in Curia, super annata rectoriae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllury, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. viginti marc. sterl. com. ext., vacantis per modum novae provisionis. Collat. eidem Romae ut supra 15 Kal Dec. anno secundo. Item obligavit se alias super

12. Cf. no. 7. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, viii. 414.

13. Cf. no. 8. The corresponding mandate is in *C.P.L.*, viii. 417. From it we learn that Cornelius O'Loingsigh was a clerk of the diocese of Killaloe who had lately been dispensed *super defectu nat.*

14. The mediaeval parish of Cahirbreslin has become the modern parish of Cahirciveen. In the Middle Ages the rectory of Cahirbreslin and the presentation to the vicarage was inappropriate to the prior and convent of St. Mary's, Killaha (*de Bello Loco*), O.S.A. (*C.P.L.*, vii. 128; xi. 337); cf. no. 8.

As in the present annate, the parish is frequently referred to as *alias* Inisdaslemogh (cf. *C.P.L.*, vii. 241; viii. 402, 454; xi. 213, 337; xii. 207, 436; xiii. 510) or something similar. Nothing like this place-name is known in the locality today, and the only suggestion I can make is that the form as quoted may be a corrupt transcription of Inis-daimhliag or Inis-daimhliagóg which may have been the older name of what is now known as Church Island near Valentia. The ruins on Church Island indicate that it had been a centre of religious activity in the locality from an early period. See *P.R.I.A.*, vol. 59 (1958), Sect. C, pp. 57-136, and note a parallel example in no. 16.

The presence of the personal name MacNeill in S.W. Kerry in the fifteenth century is worth noting. It does not seem to have survived under the Mac form, but the name O'Neill is still common in the Cahirciveen neighbourhood (cf. Butler, *Gleanings from Irish History*, p. 65). The mandate associated with this annate is in *C.P.L.*, viii. 402. According to another entry in *C.P.L.*, viii. 454, and annate 22, O'Neill was promoted that same year to the treasurer'ship of the cathedral chapter of Ardferit.

15. See nos. 2 and 3.

dicta rectoria ad summam decem march. similium ut patet libro Martini IV [*recte* V] pontificatus sui anno quinto, die 8 Aprilis. Similiter composuit et obligavit ut petet in eodem loco pro fructibus male perceptis ad summam xvi florenorum hic in Curia, casu quo non reperietur se alias solvisse. Et tulit sentencias Dns. G. de Pratis. (Ibid., f. 185.)

16. Dicta die [19 Jan.] Tatheus Osullebayn, procurator et nomine procuratorio, prout publico instrumento constabat, obligavit se Camerae, nomine Mauricii Otuoma, ad solvendum in Curia decem florenos auri de Camera infra annum a data presencium computandum pro fructibus male et indebite per ipsum perceptis super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesiae de Ynisuysaail alias de Drumad Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus sex marc. sterl. com. ext., super qua non se obligavit, quia non excedit summam xx florenorum auri de Camera. Collat. eidem Romae etc. 4 Id. Nov. anno secundo. (Ibid., f. 187.)

17. Dicta die [20 Aprilis] Bernardus Oconchuyr, principalis, obligavit see Camerae super annata decanatus ecclesiae Artfertensis cuius fructus etc. viginti trium marc. sterl. com. ext., vacantis per obitum quondam Davidis Fitzmoris extra Curiam defuncti. Collat. eidem Romae etc. Id. Nov. anno secundo. (Ibid., f. 214.)

18. Die decima eiusdem [Dec.] una bulla pro Mauricio Otuoma super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyilloccayn alias Cnockayn Nacheagaylsy Artferensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. v. marcharum sterlingorum com. ext. Restituta fuit sine obligacione quia non ascendit summam xxiv lib. Turon. Ita est etc. (Ibid., f. 283.)

16. Dromod is the S. Kerry parish in which is situated the modern seaside resort of Waterville. The original form of the name was probably Dromainn in conformity with the Middle Irish usage of changing final -nn to -nd. The parish gets the alternative name of Inis-uasail (final syllable always written slender) a number of times in *C.P.L.* and the annates (viii. 118, 405; x. 515; annates nos. 101, 113). Inis-uasail itself is the well-known Church Island in Lough Luigheach (Lough Currane) whose remains of early and mediaeval ecclesiastical buildings are noteworthy. (cf. *J.R.S.A.I.*, vol. 38 [1908] pp. 368-81). The religious activity of Inis-uasail was so outstanding that it sometimes apparently gave its name to the whole of Dromod parish during the Middle Ages. An entry in *C.P.L.*, viii. 118 indicates that the Augustinians of de Bello Loco priory were the rectors of Dromod. The old graveyard of Dromod is still used.

It may be noted that the correct Irish form of the River Inny which flows through Dromod parish is not Aoine but Uidhne. (cf. T. O'Rahilly, *Hermathena*, no. 48 [1933], p. 197). The word Uidhne looks like the name of a Celtic goddess. There are two entries relative to this annate in *C.P.L.*, viii. 405.

17. The mandate associated with this annate is in *C.P.L.*, viii. 455. According to the Visitation of 1615 (*Arch. Hib.*, iv. 182) the rectory of Ratass near Tralee was the prebend of the dean of the cathedral chapter. The ruins of the Celtic and mediaeval church are preserved in the graveyard.

18. This annate refers to the modern parish of Tuogh (Paróiste na Tuatha) formerly called Knockane or Cnocán-na-hEaglaise, situated north of the Gap of Dunloe. The parish was extensive in the Middle Ages, consisting of about ninety modern townlands centred round the church at Knockane whose old graveyard is still used. The annate and the corresponding mandate in *C.P.L.*, viii. 416 gives Killócán as an alternative name for the parish. That is also the name under which it appears in the Taxation List of 1302. Killócán is now a townland in the parish some distance from Knockane where there are the faint remains of an old disused graveyard. Annate 18 (cf. nos. 73, 96, 142) mentions the perpetual vicarage of Killocan but the name of any appropriating religious house does not appear.



19. Die xviii eiusdem [Dec.] una bulla pro Dermicio Oscanlayn super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesiae de Magierhic Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. sex marcharum sterlingorum com. ext. restituta fuit sine obligacione quia non excedit summam xxiv florenorum auri de Camera. Ita est etc. (Ibid., f. 283.)

## 1434

20. Die ix eiusdem [Jan.] una bulla pro Thoma Ysgolaigid super perpetua vicaria parrochialis de Kyllirochayn de Borudomnin Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus sex marcharum sterlingorum com. ext. Restituta fuit sine obligacione quia non excedit xxiv flor. Ita est. Guill. de Prato. (Ibid., f. 285.)

21. Die vi eiusdem [Feb.] una bulla pro Tatheo Osullebayn super vicaria parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllymyleack Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. sex marcharum sterlingorum com. ext. Restituta fuit sine obligacione. (Ibid., f. 285.)

22. Dicta die [13 Feb.] una bulla pro Donato Macneill super thesauraria ecclesiae Artfertensis cuius fructus etc. sex marcharum sterlingorum com. ext. Restituta fuit sine obligacione. (Ibid., f. 285.)

19. Cf. no. 5. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, viii. 417, from which we learn that the said Dermot O'Scanlon had 'lately been granted a canonry and prebend of Ardfert'. Three years later (*C.P.L.*, viii. 560) Dermot was assigned in addition the perpetual vicarage of Hyorcolle (= Cnoc-an-Iubhair, i.e., Knockanure) which was stated to be 'only about two Italian miles' distant from Murhur. According to *F.E.*, 6034, the advowson of the vicarages of Murhur and Knockanure was in the possession of the Augustinian Canons of Rattoo.

20. The old parish of Kilcrohane is now incorporated in the modern parishes of Sneem and Caherdaniel in S. Kerry. The parish was impropriate to the priory of Killaha (de Bello Loco) near Milltown, co. Kerry (*C.P.L.*, v. 153). The name Borudomnin is still used locally. It usually means Caherdaniel parish, but there are some indications that it originally referred to a large rock near Coomakista. As pronounced by Irish speakers the 'n' is broad, thus postulating an original like Bórd-Ó-nDuinn or Bórd-Ó-nDuibhinn, with perhaps a suggested relation with the Kerry sept, the Corca-duibhne, though the form as it appears in no. 20 might also suggest Bórd-Uamhan-Fhinn (Coast of Finn's Cave). The name recurs in no. 25 and in Lynch, *De Praesulibus Hiberniae*, ii. 200. *C.P.L.* has no mandate corresponding to no. 20 but see no. 25, where the present appointee is deprived.

21. Cf. no. 9. *C.P.L.* has no corresponding entry.

22. Cf. no. 14. According to the Visitation of 1615 the treasurer's prebends were Killemlagh (cf. no. 9) and Dysert.

There were two parishes of Dysert—Dysert-Ó-Driallach (cf. Hogan, *Onom.*, p. 347) in the barony of Clanmaurice of which the Augustinians of Rattoo were rectors (cf. no. 27) and Dysert near Castleisland which is dealt with in no. 109. No. 109 suggests that the second Dysert was the treasurer's prebend.



## 1439

23. Dicta die [16 Martii] Laurencius Henrici Mares [*sic*] principalis obligavit se Camerae super annata prioratus Monasterii Beatae Mariae de Bello Loco ordinis S.A. Artferternsis diocesis cuius fructus etc. centum marcharum sterlingorum com. ext., vacaturi per privacionem Mauricii Nicolai fiendam. Collat. eidem Florenciae anno ut supra, pridie Non. Marcii anno octavo. (*Diversor. Eng. IV, 1438-42, f. 44.*)

24. Dicta die [4 Oct.] Dermicius Ossallebayn principalis obligavit se Camerae super annata de Archadeo in ecclesia Artfertensi cuius fructus etc. quatuor decim [*sic*] marcharum sterlingorum com. ext. vacaturi per privacionem Florencii Ossellebayn fiendam. Collat. eidem Florentiae anno ut supra x. Kal. Oct. anno nono. (*Ibid., f. 107.*)

25. Dicta die [29 Oct.] Dermicius Ossellbayn, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Kyllcrochayn de Bordunyn Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. x. march. sterl. com. ext., vacaturae per privacionem Thomae Osgolaigid fiendam. Collat. eidem Florenciae anno etc. ut supra pridie Kal. Oct. anno nono. (*Ibid., f. 113.*)

## 1441

26. Dicta die [21 Junii] Donatus Otreanlannayn, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Gaylly Artefertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. vi. marc. ster. com. ext., vacaturae per privacionem Gilaci Omulcluchy fiendam. Collat. eidem Florenciae anno etc. iv. Non. Junii anno undecimo. (*Ibid., f. 249.*)

23. According to an entry in *C.P.L.*, v. 552 the Augustinian priory of St. Mary's, Killaha (de Bello Loco) near the modern village of Milltown, co. Kerry, was founded and endowed by Geoffrey de Marisco, who ordained that no religious or Canon Regular should be admitted to make his profession there except an Englishman. The first Irishman to be excepted from the rule was Alan O'Longsygh of the diocese of Limerick in 1411 (*C.P.L.*, vi. 278, 290).

The large priory church whose ruins are still so impressive was restored and enlarged in 1444 as an entry in the *C.P.L.*, ix. 503 shows. In 1484 the earls of Desmond were confirmed in the right of patronage of Killaha priory (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 170). There is no record of any mandate corresponding to no. 23.

24. Cf. no. 10. There is a long account, recorded in *C.P.L.*, xi. 17 f., dated 1455, of a dispute between Dermot O'Sullivan and Florence O'Sullivan concerning the archdeaconry of Aghadoe. For Dermot see no. 25.

25. For Kilcrohane see no. 20. An entry in *C.P.L.*, xii. 18 states that Dermot is granted permission to hold both the archdeaconry of Aghadoe and the vicarage of Kilcrohane together for life.

26. The parish of Galey (Irish, Gáille—a tribe name. See O'Rahilly, *Early Irish Hist. and Myth.*) is situated N.W. of Listowel. Who the rectors were does not appear but the advowson of the vicarage belonged to the Augustinians of Rattoo (cf. note 27). A long entry in *C.P.L.*, ix. 196 throws light on the present annate. It adds to the personal name of Otreanlannayn the *alias* Odannamayn which is O'Duinneacháin, now Denehan—a surname which is still met with in this part of Kerry. The old graveyard of Galey is still used.

27. Die 21 eiusdem [Aug.] Edmundus Johannis Fitzmoris, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata monasterii Beatorum Petri et Pauli de Rathuoig, O.S.A., Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. quadraginta march. ster. com. ext., vacaturi per privacionem Johannis fiendam. Collat. eidem Florenciae anno etc. 5 Kal. Julii anno undecimo. (Ibid., f. 263.)

28. Dicta die [18 Sept.] Johannes Stak, archidiaconus ecclesiae Limericensis, ut principalis et privata persona obligavit se Camerae nomine Thomae Okearmanda, super annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis de Kylmoyly Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. sex march. ster. com. ext., vacantis per non promocionem ad sacerdotium. Collat. eidem Florenciae anno ut supra iv Non. Augusti anno undecimo. (Ibid., f. 270.)

## 1459

29. Dicta die [27 Sept.] Dionisius Ocolai, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis de Kyllymleach Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. x. march. ster., vacantis per non promocionem ad sacerdotium infra tempus debitum etc., et conferendae eidem sub data Mantuae 13 Kal. Oct. anno secundo de mandato Dni. Antonii. (*Diversor. Pii II*, 1459-61, f. 12.)

## 1460

30. Dicta die [9 Maii] una bulla pro Donaldo Okynnela super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesiae de Achamaland Artfertensis diocesis valoris viii march. argenti, vacantis per assecutionem alterius vicariae per Cornelium Oconchabhayr et sub data Senis Kal. Aprilis anno secundo. (Ibid., f. 216.)

31. Dicta die [12 Maii] una bulla pro Dermicio Oconcii super vicaria parrochialis ecclesiae de Lyseiltyri Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc.

27. For a short account of the Augustinian priory of Rattoo see *Arch. Hib.*, iv. 187. Rattoo held the rectories of Dysert-O-Driallach, Listowel, Murhur, Knockanure, Kilnaughtin, part of the tithes of Killeheny, the tithes of Rattoo, and half the tithes of Ballyconry (42s.) with the advowson of the vicarages of Dysert, Listowel, Murhur, Knockanure, Aghavallan, Galey, and Lisselton (*F.E.*, 6034). Part of the ruins of the priory can be seen in the old graveyard which is still used. An older Celtic foundation preceded the mediaeval one as is testified by the presence nearby of one of the most perfect round towers in Ireland, ninety-two feet high.

28. Kilmoyley in the barony of Clanmaurice forms part of the modern Catholic parish of Ardferit. The Visitation of 1615 records that the 'rectoria de Kyllmylley spectat ad preceptorem de Anie', i.e., the Hospitallers' preceptory at Aney, Hospital, co. Limerick. (See Hickson, *Old Kerry Records*, ii. 27, and *Arch. Hib.*, iv. 183.) There is an entry corresponding to this annate in *C.P.L.*, ix. 191. The old graveyard of Kilmoyley is still used.

29. For Killemlagh see no. 9. *C.P.L.* has no corresponding entry.

30. Cf. nos. 5 and 12. According to an entry in *C.P.L.*, viii. 414, dated 1432, Donatus O'Kennelly was ordered to be removed from the vicarage of Aghavallan because he had held it for more than a year without having himself ordained priest. The present annate, which has no corresponding entry in *C.P.L.*, seems to refer to the same individual.

31. The mediaeval parish of Liselton (Lios-Eiltín) forms part of the modern parish of Ballyunion at the mouth of the Shannon. Who the rectors were does not appear but the advowson of the vicarage belonged to the priory of Rattoo (*F.E.*, 6034). There is a parallel entry to the present annate in *C.P.L.*, xii. 79. The mediaeval graveyard of Liselton is still used.

viii march. ster. vacaturae per privacionem Edmundi in forma iuris extra Curiam fiendam et sub data Senis Non. Aprilis anno secundo. (Ibid., f. 217.)

## 1462

32. Dicta die [26 Julii] David Fysmoris clericus Artfertensis diocesis obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae super annata Cancellariae Artfertensis cuius fructus etc. xii march. ster. com. ext., vacantis per non promocionem Mauricii Frisonis infra annum ad sacerdotium, qui eandem Cancellariam per annum possedit. Et mandatur sibi conferri sub data Romae apud Sanctum Petrum pridie Non. Feb. anno quarto. Restituta [bulla] quia habetur intrusus. (*Diversor. Pii II, 1461-62, f. 161.*)

33. Die 20 eiusdem [Aug.] Donaldus Ossullewayn, canonicus O.S.A., Lismorensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae sub poenis etc. super annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Driscan Tuache Okeawaydh Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. x. march. ster. com. ext., vacantis per obitum Johannis Ossullewayn extra Romanam Curiam defuncti; licet quidam Donaldus, nullo sibi suffragente titulo, per decennium detinuit, prout detinet indebite occupatam; videlicet de solvendo infra sex menses habita possessione dictae vicariae. Et mandatur sibi conferri sub data in abbacia Sti. Salvatoris Clusin. dioc. 6 Kal. Augusti anno quarto. (Ibid., f. 169.)

## 1464

34. Dicta die [14 Aprilis] Matheus Ofahwe, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kaher alias Inisdaslevoc Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. x. march. ster. vacaturae per privacionem Thomae Ogallawan in forma iuris fiendam et uniendae thesaurariae ecclesiae Artfertensis quam idem Matheus obtinet, sub data Senis tercio Id. Martii anno sexto. (*Diversor. Pii II, 1464, f. 26.*)

32. The benefice of the chancellor was Kilmalkedar at the western end of the Dingle peninsula. The remains of the chancellor's house (Tig an cainceilléara) are still to be seen beside the ruins of the mediaeval church which consists of a roofless nave and choir with a good doorway and an ornamented chancel-arch. The mandate associated with the present annate is in *C.P.L.*, xi. 448, where the intruder's name is given as Maurice Fysmoris.

33. Drishane is included in the modern parish of Millstreet, co. Cork. The reproduction of the full Irish place-name in the annate—Driseán Tuatha O'Ciabhaigh—is remarkably accurate (cf. Hogan, *Onom.*, p. 654 and Butler, *G.I.H.*, p. 272). The final element of the name is that of a sept. The annate speaks of the perpetual vicarage of Drishane but who the rectors were has not appeared. Further information concerning Donald O'Sullivan may be gathered from *C.P.L.*, xii. 551. The old graveyard of Drishane is still used.

34. For Cahirbreslin see no. 14. Thomas O'Gealbháin was promoted to the vicarage of Cahirbreslin in 1457 (*C.P.L.*, xi. 337). He was charged in Rome in 1463 by Matthew O'Falvey, the treasurer of the cathedral chapter (*C.P.L.*, xii. 197) with divers crimes and was ordered to be deposed (xii. 207) and the vicarage of Cahirbreslin united to Matthew's living as treasurer (cf. no. 22). No. 34 refers to this transaction. Thomas however appealed to Rome against the decision in favour of Matthew (xii. 436) and no. 37 indicates that his appeal was successful.



35. Dicta die [ut supra] David Fitzmoris, Cantor ecclesiae Artfertensis, ut principalis etc., obligavit se Camerae nomine Edmundi Fitzmoris super annata rectoriae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kylluri Artfert. dioc. cuius fructus etc. xx. march. ster., vacantis per non promocionem Brandini [sic] ad sacros ordines infra annum. Collat. eidem Senis 13 Kal. Aprilis anno sexto. (Ibid., f. 26.)

36. Dicta die [4 Junii] Hobertus Dondun, principalis, obligavit se Camerae super annata vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Rindbeara Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. viii march. ster., vacantis alias certo modo et quam per tres annos et ultra detinuit, fructus percipiendo de facto, et collatae eidem in forma novae provisionis sub data Senis xvi. Kal. Aprilis, anno sexto. (Ibid., f. 57.)

## 1465

37. Die x. eiusdem mensis Octobris, Thomas Ogelwayn, presbiter Artfertensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae super annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Cachyrbreslayn alias Inisdasliawog Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. xii. march. ster. com. ext., vacantis alias certo modo. Et mandatur sibi provideri in forma gratiae *Si neutri* sub data Romae pridie Id. Sept. anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae vicariae hic in Curia infra sex menses a die habite possessionis computandos sub poenis Camerae etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato dominorum de Camera quia pro Ybernico et paupere. (*Liber annat. Pauli II, 1465-66, f. 4.*)

35. Edmund Fitzmaurice was rector of the parish church of Killury (cf. no. 2) in 1468 and was then appointed dean of Ardfert with permission to retain the said rectory (*C.P.L.*, xii. 287). Some further difficulty must have arisen in regard to his retaining Killury, which is not recorded in *C.P.L.*, but no. 35 indicates that he was finally successful.

36. Rinn-bheara (three short syllables) is known today as Beara, which is miswritten 'Barrow' in the O.S. map. It forms the western part of the modern parish of Ardfert. It was also known as Ceann-beara and appears in that form as one of the points set down to mark the extent of the diocese of Ardfert in the synod of Raith Breasail. The note in *Arch. Hib.*, iii. 20 is incorrect in identifying Ceann-beara with Kerry Head which lies further north-west. Still another form of the name was Berramhan (*Onom.*, p. 113) and it is in this form, with the spelling Barun, that it appears in the Taxation List of 1302. We get this form repeated and spelled Baron in no. 68. The root meaning of the word Beara is obscure if it is not to be set down as a proper name. An alternative name for Beara—Eaglais-na-lainne—is found in nos. 59, 132, 135, 137 and in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 354.

No. 50 and *C.P.L.*, xiii. 354 show that about 1470 a perpetual vicarage had been established in the parish of Beara, but who the rectors were does not appear. It is to be noted as strange that in the Visitation lists of 1615 and 1633 (*Arch. Hib.*, iv. 178-191 and Hickson, *O.K.R.*, p. 27) there is no mention of a parish of Beara, nor does it appear in the O.S. map as a 'civil' parish. Later vols. of *C.P.L.* may throw light on the disappearance of this parish. Nothing beyond the ruin of a small church remains to indicate the centre of the old parish of Beara. If ever there was a graveyard attached, it has been used during the past century only as a children's burial ground.

The mandate associated with the present annate is in *C.P.L.*, xii. 212. In both entries the petitioner is given as Hobertus Dondun but it is clear from no. 59 and *C.P.L.*, xiii. 354, where his name recurs, that the correct form was Hubert Stundon—a surname which is r.o. unknown in North Kerry at the present day.

37. Cf. no. 34.



38. Dicta die [13 Nov.] Thomas Offyn, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae super annata decanatus ecclesiae Artfertensis qui inibi dignitas maior existit cuius fructus etc. xxiv. march. ster. com. ext., alias certo modo vacantis; cui de eodem de facto provisum fuit illumque ex tunc per quinque menses tenuit et possedit prout tenet et possidet de praesenti fructus licet modicos bona tamen fide percipiens ex eodem. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti decanatus infra sex menses proxime sequentes a die habitae possessionis computandos. Restituta [bulla] de mandato dominorum [de Camera] quia pro Hibernico etc. (Ibid., f. 15.)

## 1466

39. Dicta die [20 Feb.] Philippus Stak, canonicus Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae super annata archidiaconatus ecclesiae predictae Artfertensis cuius fructus xxiv. march. ster. com. ext., vacantis per obitum quondam Brandani Fitzmoris olim ipsius ecclesiae archidiaconi extra Romanam Curiam defuncti. Et mandatur sibi provideri de eodem sub data Romae apud Sanctum Marcum Kal. Feb. anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti archidiaconatus hic in Curia infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis dictae Camerae in meliori forma etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato Dominorum [Camerae] Dno. Falcone refferente quia pro Hibernico. (Ibid., f. 58.)

## 1470

40. Die 26 eiusdem mensis [Junii] Johannes Fismaris, vicarius parochialis de Kilmekaderi Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata Cancellariae ecclesiae Artfertensis cuius fructus x. march. ster. com. ext., vacantis per devolutionem ad Romanam Curiam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Johanni, vocatis quodam David Fitzmoris intruso et aliis etc. sub data Romae viii. Id. Junii, anno sexto.

38. Cf. no. 17. The mandate associated with this annate is in *C.P.L.*, xii. 475. The family of O'Finn has left its name in a townland, Baltovin = Bait'-Ó-bFhinn, in the old parish of Killahan, now incorporated in the modern Catholic parish of Abbeystorney.

39. Cf. no. 10. According to the Visitation of 1615 the rectory of O'Brennan (Uaimh-Brénainn) was the prebend of the archdeacon of Ardfert. The mandate corresponding to the present annate is in *C.P.L.*, xii. 543. There we learn that Philip Stack in 1466 at the age of twenty-two is a canon of Ardfert. From *C.P.L.* vols. xii and xiii we learn that five years later in 1471 Philip was deprived of the archdeaconry (cf. no. 48), but next year was granted the Cistercian abbey of O'Dorney in *commendam* for life (no. 51). He was appointed bishop of Ardfert in 1473 but his appointment was annulled in 1475 when John Stack (1475-88) succeeded. On John's death, Philip, now forty-four years old, was re-appointed to rule the see until his death in 1495.

40. Cf. no. 32. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, xii. 756. From it we get a clear look at the mediaeval arrangement of appropriation—the chancellor's portion of the fruits of Kilmalkedar parish and the portion of the perpetual vicar were distinct benefices, because John Fitzmaurice of no. 40 gets a special dispensation to hold both together for life. Other clear examples of the same law governing rectories and vicarages can be seen in nos. 43 and 50.

Et promisit solvere annata dictae cancellariae eidem Camerae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos, sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato, quia narratur intrusus in bulla etc. (*Obligat. annat. Pauli II, 1469-70, f. 142.*)

## 1471

41. Dicta die [26 Jan.] Donatus Okeleachayr, presbiter Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Magyoflathymh dictae dioc., cuius fructus xii. march. ster. com. ext., vacaturae per privationem Thatei Ocuyll, dictae ecclesiae vicarii, in forma iuris extra Romanam Curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Donato de dicta perpetua vicaria sub data Romae vi. Id. Dec. anno septimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae perpetuae vicariae eidem Camerae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos, sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia est pro Hibernico, et privacio in forma iuris etc. (*Diversor. Pauli II, 1470-71, f. 72.*)

42. Una bulla pro Thoma Meconochuyr clerico Artfertensis diocesis, super dispensatione super defectu natalium ac absolutione et habilitatione, ex eo quia possedit infrascripta beneficia de facto, fructus recipiens ab eisdem etiam de facto—primo viz. canonicatum et prebendam ecclesiae Artfertensis, quorum fructus x. march. ster. et quos de facto per decem annos; item rectoriam de Killanama cuius fructus iv. march. similium, et quam per octo; item etiam rectoriam de Insula cum annexa vicaria de Drumultay, Artfertensis dioc., cuius et annexae fructus xx. march. similium eadem extimatione, quamque per septem annos de facto detinuit; et postmodum archidiaconatum ecclesiae Artfertensis praedictae, cuius fructus xx. marcharum similium de facto assecutus est; illumque per quinque menses et ultra detinuit, prout detinet, fructus percipiens ex eodem etc. Debet solvere de dictis omnibus fructibus male perceptis dimissa tertia parte, de gratia etc. (*Lib. obligat. partic. 1464-71, f. 65.*)

41. Molahiffe (Magh-Fhlaithlimh) is in the modern parish of Firies in the barony of Maguihy. The abbot of the Cistercian monastery of O'Dorney was rector (*F.E.*, 2819 and 3759) and also had the right of presentation to the vicarage (*C.P.L.*, xi. 218). The statement in the present annate that Thady O'Cuill is to be deprived, is further illustrated by the corresponding mandate in *C.P.L.*, xii. 806. The action of Thady fifteen years earlier in regard to his appointment to the vicarage is set out at some length in *C.P.L.*, xi. 218. The old graveyard of Molahiffe is still used.

42. There is no mandate corresponding to the present annate in *C.P.L.* It deals with five distinct benefices: (1) a canonry and prebend of Ardferit; (2) the rectory of Killnananma (cf. no. 70). The graveyard of Killnananma near Castleisland locates the centre of this parish which is also recorded in the Taxation List of 1302. The civil parish of Ballincuslane now takes its place on the O.S. map. When the earl of Desmond was finally defeated and killed in 1583 at nearby Glenageenty, his decapitated body, it is traditionally stated, was buried in this graveyard. (3) For Castleisland see no. 1. (4) The annexed vicarage of Drumultan, where there are traces of an ancient graveyard. The modern townland of Drumultan is partly in the Catholic parish of Castleisland and partly in Killeentierna. The parish name from this locality printed as Drummokan in the Taxation List of 1302 should very probably read Drumultan. This old parish is also not on the O.S. map. (5) For the archdeaconry of Ardferit see no. 39,

43. Die 22 mensis Aprilis praedicti, Brandanus Macconchur, presbiter Artfertensis dioc., principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro fructibus per eum de facto et male perceptis ex rectoria parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllntyerna Artfertensis dioc., cuius sex; ac vicariae eiusdem ecclesiae, cuius iii march. ster. com. ext. fructus etc. non excedunt, quas de facto per annos quatuor detinuit prout detinet indebite occupatas, fructus percipiens ex eisdem etiam de facto. Et mandatur sibi indebite occupatas, provideri de dictis rectoria et vicaria unitis. Patet per bullam sub data Romae, v. Id. Martii, anno septimo. Et promisit solvere dictos fructus male perceptos Camerae Apostolicae infra novem menses proxime et immediate sequentes sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato D. Episcopi Tirasonensis quia pro Hibernico paupere. (*Diversor. Pauli II, 1470-71, f. 119.*)

44. Die 11 eiusdem mensis Feb. una bulla pro Tattheo Osethechayn, super provisione perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllnanaegan [vel Kylluanaegan] Artfertensis dioc., cuius fructus sex librar. Turonensium parvarum, vacaturae per privationem Egneach Odwynnyn, in forma iuris extra Romanam Curiam faciendam. Patet per bullam sub data Romae, iii Id. Januarii, anno septimo. Restituta [sine obligatione] de mandato quia dictae sex librae non ascendunt summam etc. (*Ibid., f. 171.*)

45. Dicta die [15 Feb.] una bulla pro Johanne Clyffart perpetuo vicario parrochialis ecclesiae de Kylcridayn, Artfertensis dioc., super unione de perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesiae de Achadeo dictae diocesis, cuius fructus octo march. ster. com. ext., eidem vicariae de

43. The parish of Killeentierna lies partly in the barony of Trughanacmy and partly in Magunihy. As in no. 40 the distinction between the separate benefices of rector and vicarage is very clear. Who the rectors were does not appear. The mandate in *C.P.L.*, xii. 809-811 corresponding to this annate contains additional information regarding Brendan's traffic in benefices. It also informs us that the earl of Desmond was 'patron of the said rector and vicarage'. The old graveyard of Killeentierna is still used.

44. The spelling of the name of the parish mentioned in no. 44 is of special interest. It appears as Kyllmayneayn or perhaps Kyllnayneayn in *C.P.L.*, v. 153, where we learn that it was inappropriate to the priory of Killaha (cf. no. 23). In nos. 56 and 108 the spelling is Kilmoneayn and Kyllmaneayn. These various spellings are worthy of note because the civil parish which is marked on the O.S. map is now known as Kilnanare, which some think is a corruption of Cill-na-naon for an older form Cill-na-nAedhán. The parish is situated in the barony of Magunihy where the old graveyard and church ruin may still be seen. *C.P.L.* has no entry corresponding to no. 44.

45. Kilcredane was a small parish (marked on the O.S. map) in the barony of Magunihy, situate N.W. of Killarney. The parish is probably represented by 'the church of Baly . . . grys' in the Taxation List of 1302. (cf. Ballyhar, the site of the present Catholic church). According to the Visitation Book of 1615, Kilcredane was inappropriate to Connall Abbey, O.S.A., near Newbridge, co. Kildare (see no. 52). The vicar of no. 45, John Clyffart (Clifford ?), had acquired Kilcredane four years earlier in 1467 (*C.P.L.*, xii. 291). In the present annate, which has no corresponding entry in *C.P.L.*, John has the vicarage of Aghadoe a few miles distant united for the duration of his life with Kilcredane. About two years later, however, John was deprived of the vicarage of Aghadoe, on the ground that he held possession without any title (cf. *C.P.L.*, xiii. 344 and no. 60). The rector was the archdeacon of Aghadoe.



Kylcrydayn ad vitam dicti Johannis facienda. Patet per bullam sub data Romae, xvi. Kal. Feb. anno septimo. Restituta [sine obligatione] de mandato, quia dicta vicaria unienda non ascendit summam etc. (Ibid., f. 172.)

46. Dicta die [26 Martii] una bulla fuit restituta Dermitio Osulywayn presbitero Artfertensis dioc. super provisione perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Drontharh dictae dioc., cuius fructus viii. march. ster. com. ext., vacantis per devolutionem ad Curiam. Patet per bullam dictae provisionis factae dicto Dermitio sub data Romae xv Kal. Marcii, anno septimo. Restituta de mandato quia dictae octo marchae non ascendunt summam etc. (Ibid., f. 177.)

47. Dicta die [20 Maii] Geraldus de Geraldinis, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, et pro eo Thomas Hoffin, clericus Artfertensis dioc., ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae nomine dicti Geraldini pro annata perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Dagyn dictae dioc. cuius fructus xii march. ster. com. ext., vacantis per obitum quondam Philippi Frismoris olim ipsius ecclesiae perpetui vicarii, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti. Et mandatur provideri dicto Geraldo de dicta perpetua vicaria, sub data Romae xiii. Kal. Maii, anno septimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae perpetuae vicariae eidem Camerae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico etc. (*Diversor. Pauli II, 1471*, f. 10.)

48. Die 22 dicti mensis Maii, Dns. Thomas Offin, presbiter Artfertensis dioc. ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae, nomine Geraldini de Geraldinis, clerici Artfertensis dioc., pro annata archidiaconatus ecclesiae Artfertensis, cuius fructus xii. march. ster. com. ext., vacaturi per privationem Philippi Stak, dictae ecclesiae archidiaconi, in forma iuris extra Romanam Curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Gerardo de dicto archidiaconatu, vocatis dicto Philippo et aliis etc., sub data Romae xiii. Kal. Maii, anno septimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti archidiaconatus eidem Camerae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia de Hibernia et privatio in forma iuris etc. (Ibid., f. 11.)

46. The parish of Dromtariffe adjoins the diocese of Cloyne. It is set down as a perpetual vicarage but the name of any appropriating religious house does not appear. Dromtariffe was in the territory of the O'Keeffes, the ruins of one of whose castles is still a landmark in the locality (cf. Butler, *G.I.H.*, pp. 78-105). This annate has two parallel entries in *C.P.L.*, xii. 706, 796. The ruins of the mediaeval church, in which a number of people are said to have been massacred during the Cromwellian campaign, stand in the old graveyard which is still used.

47. For Dingle see no. 6. There are two entries corresponding to no. 47 in *C.P.L.*, xii. 807 and 808. For Thomas O'Finn see also nos. 38 and 48.

48. Cf. nos. 10 and 39. In no. 39 Philip Stack had paid the required annate on his appointment to the archdeaconry of Ardfert. In the present annate of five years later (1471) Philip is deprived and the archdeaconry is given to Geraldus de Geraldinis (i.e. Gerald Fitzgerald). The corresponding mandate is in *C.P.L.*, xii. 807.



49. Die 10 eiusdem mensis Sept., Dns. Philippus Okayll perpetuus vicarius in Garr, Limericensis diocesis, procurator ad infrascripta legitime constitutus a Dno. Mauricio Ossouwlluyayn, presbiteri Artfertensis diocesis, ut de ipso procurationis mandato plene constat instrumento publico acto Romae die v. mensis Aprilis proxime preteriti et clauso per Philippum Ferik clericum Artfertensis dioc. publicum imperiali auctoritate notarium, nomine dicti mandati in Camera dimissi obligavit dictum Mauricium et eius bona presentia et futura; ac etiam ut principalis et privata persona obligavit se nomine dicti Mauricii pro annata perpetuarum vicariarum insimul canonice unitarum de Cwlllyalla et de Nochuayilalla parrochialium ecclesiarum Artfertensis dioc., quarum fructus xii. march. ster. com. ext., vacantium per non promotionem dicti Mauriti ad sacerdotium; et quam [*sic*] de facto per annum detinuit indebite occupatas fructus percipiens ex eisdem. Et mandatur provideri de dictis perpetuis vicariis, sub data Romae, per bullam Dni. Pauli Kal. Martii, anno septimo. Et dictis nominibus promisit solvere annatam dictarum perpetuarum vicariarum eidem Camerae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1471-72, f. 5.*)

## 1472

50. Die 11 mensis Feb. Raymundus Fysmoris clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata rectoriae parrochialis ecclesiae de Rinbera dictae Artfertensis diocesis cuius octo; ac etiam perpetuae vicariae eiusdem ecclesiae cuius etiam octo march. ster. com. ext. fructus etc. non excedit, vacantis per devolutionem ad Romanam Curiam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Raymundo Fysmoris de dictis rectoria et vicaria sub data Romae v. Kal. Jan. anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum parrochialis ecclesiae et rectoriae Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bullae] de mandato quia pro Hibernico et in bulla narratur intrusus etc. (*Ibid., f. 88.*)

49. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, xii. 802. The spelling of the names of the canonically united vicarages is very corrupt both in *C.P.L.* and in the annates. The place-names in question are Cullen-O'Daly (Cuilinn-Ui-Dhálaigh, later known as Cuilinn-Ui-Chaoimh. Cuilinn = Holly-grove) and Nohaval-Daly (Nua-chongbháil). These two mediaeval parishes (marked on the O.S. map) adjoin, and are in the co. Cork portion of the Kerry diocese. There is question in both parishes of perpetual vicarages but the names of the rectors are unknown. The two graveyards of Cullen and Nohoval-Daly are still used. For the bardic family of O'Daly see Woulfe, *S.G.G.*, p. 493 and Butler, p. 63.

50. Cf. no. 36. There is no corresponding entry in *C.P.L.* but another entry in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 354 shows that in the following year, 1473, Remundus of this annate was removed from Rinn-beara on the grounds that he had intruded himself by means of surreptitious papal letters.

51. Dicta die [6 Aprilis] Philippus Stak, archidiaconus ecclesiae Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae, pro annata monasterii Beatae Mariae de Kyrieleyson Cisterciensis ordinis, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus quinquaginta march. ster. com. ext. vacantis certo modo. Et mandatur commendari dicto Philippo dictum monasterium, vocatis quodam Edmundo detentore et aliis, sub data Romae, xvii. Kal. Aprilis anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti monasterii eidem Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos, sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico et in bulla narratur intrusus etc. (Ibid., f. 121.)

52. Dicta die [8 Aprilis] Philippus Stack, archidiaconus Artfertensis, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae nominis Davidis Stack, clerici Artfertensis diocesis pro annata canonicatus ecclesiae Artfertensis et prebendae de Feynan in eadem, quorum duarum; ac perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Cuylochohy dictae

51. For Philip Stack see no. 39. Further light is thrown on no. 51 by a mandate in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 306 which directs that Edmund Fitzmaurice who has detained possession of the Cistercian abbey of O'Dorney (B.M. de Kyrieleyson) for between eight and fourteen years without any title, be removed and the said monastery be granted *in commendam* for life to Philip. Holding benefices *in commendam* was a common method, in the age, of avoiding the penalties attached to pluralism (cf. Moorman, *Church Life in England in the Thirteenth Cent.*, p. 32).

The monastery of O'Dorney (Uí Tórna of the Genealogical Tracts) was founded in 1154 from Mainistir an Aonaigh, co. Limerick, probably through the influence of King Turlough O'Brien of Thomond. (See *Arch. Hib.*, iv. 189.) The first abbot of Mellifont, Christian O'Conaire, who afterwards became bishop of Lismore, resigned and retired into O'Dorney monastery about 1179, where he died in 1186. The ruins of the monastery stand in the old graveyard which is still used.

52. This annate refers to the small (700 statute acres) parish of Fenit situated on the sea-coast eight miles west of Tralee. Fenit is always described in *C.P.L.* as a canonry and prebend, but because of its small area it may have been united for spiritual administration as in the present annate, and as at the present day, with the adjoining parish of Cuylochohy (Ballynahaglish or Spa—see below). Fenit is marked on the O.S. map as a 'civil' parish and there still remain in the part known as Fenit Within the ruins of an old church and disused graveyard.

Cuylochohy (cf. no. 75 and *C.P.L.*, xii. 582; xiii. 654; *F.E.* 5043) is a phonetic spelling of the Middle Irish Cúilotaithg (which in modern Irish would be Cúil-Ó-dTaidhg) the mediaeval name of the parish of Baile-na-hEaglaise (Spa). The latter part of the name, which is that of a family, is found in Lios-Ó-dTaidhg, the townland where both the mediaeval and modern churches stand. (Cf. Ballyheige = Bail'-Ui-Thaigh.) The name Baile-na-hEaglaise can be traced back to 1587 (*F.E.*, no. 5043) though the older name 'Parish of Cúil' is still not quite forgotten in the neighbourhood. Cúilotaithg appears in the Taxation List of 1302 in the corrupt form of 'Scottifig'.

The parish of Cúil-Ó-dTaidhg was inappropriate to the Augustinian abbey of Connall (Congbháil) in the diocese of Kildare, as seen from a mandate in *C.P.L.*, xii. 582. For Connall abbey see the Kildare annates in *Arch. Hib.*, ii., appendix, p. 39.) According to the said mandate an arrangement had developed by which the abbot of O'Dorney monastery 'farmed' the revenues of Duagh and Cúil-Ó-dTaidhg on behalf of the rector appropriate in Connall abbey who used to receive from the two parishes an annual income of one mark sterling. The fact that the three Kerry parishes of Cúil-Ó-dTaidhg, Duagh and Kilcredane (cf. no. 45) got attached to Connall abbey by impropriation arose no doubt from the fact that the founder of the said abbey, Meiler FitzHenry, endowed it with various grants including ten carucates of land in Kerry (cf. Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vi. 1139).

David Stack of the present annate (which has no corresponding entry in *C.P.L.*) is mentioned again in no. 55 and is reported as dead in no. 75.

Artfertensis diocesis, cuius octo marcharum sterlingorum com. ext. fructus non excedunt; vacantium per devolutionem ad Romanam Curiam. Et mandatur provideri dicto David de dictis canonicatu et prebenda; ac etiam mandatur uniri dicta perpetua vicaria dictis canonicatui et prebendae, vocatis quodam intruso et aliis qui fuerint evocandi etc., sub data Romae, Id. Febr. anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictorum canonicatus et prebendae ac perpetuae vicariae Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico et narratur intrusus in bulla etc. (Ibid., f. 123.)

53. Dicta die [15 Aprilis] una bulla pro Richardo Stak, perpetuo vicario parrochiali de Kyllfeychana, Artfertensis diocesis, super provisione perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllthome dictae diocesis, cuius fructus octo march. ster. communi extimatione, vacantis certo modo, eidem Richardo de eadem vicaria facta. Patet per bullam sub data Romae 16 Kal. Aprilis anno primo. Restituta [sine obligatione] de mandato quia dictae octo marchae non ascendunt summam 24 florenorum. (Ibid., f. 190.)

## 1473

54. Dicta die [23 Junii] Tatheus Omulkacha, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae, pro annata rectoriae seu particulae Kylluncluym nuncupatae parrochialis ecclesiae de Dressean Thologwig, dictae diocesis, quae de jure patronatus laicorum existit, cuius unius; ac perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllarne eiusdem diocesis cuius duodecim marcharum sterlingorum fructus etc. non excedunt, vacan. per non promotionem Johannis Omathuna ad presbiteratus ordinem. Et mandatur provideri dicto Thadeo de dictis rectoria et perpetua vicaria, vocatis certis intrusis, sub data Romae xii. Kal. Junii anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum rectoriae et perpetuae vicariae Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos, sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico et narratur intrusus. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1473-74, f. 44.*)

53. For Kilfeighney see no. 4. Kilfeighney adjoined the parish of Kiltomy and the ruins of their old churches may still be seen in both graveyards. *C.P.L.* has no entry corresponding to no. 53 but see vol. xiii. 869, for summary of lost bulls of Sixtus IV. Who the rectors of Kiltomy parish were does not appear.

54. The mandate corresponding to no. 54 is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 343, where the rectory is referred to as the 'parcel called Kyllmicluym in the parish church of Drishane of lay patronage without cure'. The place-name Kyllmicluym seems to be unknown in modern times.

For Killarney see no. 8. It will be seen from no. 60 that O'Mulcahy was assigned in addition the perpetual vicarage of Aghadoe a few months later.



55. Die 23 dicti mensis [Julii], Reverendus pater dominus Philippus Stack, electus ecclesiae Artfertensis, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae, nomine Davidis Stack canonici eius fratris, pro annata precentoriae ecclesiae Artfertensis, cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum quondam Mauricii Fysmoris olim ipsius ecclesiae precentoris extra Romanam Curiam defuncti. Et mandatur provideri dicto Davidi de dicta precentoria sub data Romae ix. Kal. Junii anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae precentoriae Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] sub huiusmodi obligatione de mandato D. Mensarii etc. (Ibid., f. 62.)

56. Dicta die [ut supra] Dns. Dermitius Ysullyvayn, Artfertensis diocesis, clericus, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae, pro annata canonicatus et prebendae ecclesiae Artfertensis, quarum unius, et perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kilmoneayn, Artfertensis diocesis predictae, cuius duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione fructus non excedunt; vacantium per devolutionem ad Romanam Curiam; qui mandatur provideri dicto Dermitio de dictis canonicatu et prebenda et perpetua vicaria, sub data Romae pridie Julii anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictorum canonicatus et prebendae et etiam perpetuae vicariae Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia est pro Hibernico et narratur intrusus in bulla etc. (Ibid., f. 62.)

57. Die 17 Aug. 1473, Dns. Dermitius Osullenayn canonicus ecclesiae Artfertensis, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae nomine Johannis Hosse clerici diocesis Artfertensis pro annata parrochialium ecclesiarum de Kyllene et Kyllframy ac particulae

55. Cf. no. 4 for the precentor. No. 55 has no corresponding mandate in *C.P.L.* but there is reference to it in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 877, in the summary of lost bulls of Sixtus IV. Note that David Stack is stated to be the brother of Philip who became bishop-elect on 26 June 1473. No. 58, dated only three months later, implies that David Stack did not maintain his position as precentor. David was dead in 1478 as is seen from no. 75.

56. For Kilmoneayn see no 44. *C.P.L.* has no entry corresponding to this annate.

57. The corresponding entry is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 336. Note the Norman name Hosse or de Hosse and see no. 8 regarding same and the name of Dingle. The date of the present annate (1473) corrects Woulfe (*S.G.G.*, p. 63), on the point of the arrival of the name Hussey in Dingle.

The parish of Killiney in the Dingle peninsula is incorporated in the modern parish of Castlegregory. Killiney graveyard is still used. According to the Desmond Survey the patronage of the church of Killiney was in the gift of the earl of Desmond.

The next name in the annate is a corrupt rendering of Kilshannig, which adjoined Killiney. It is now a townland and graveyard in the mediaeval parish of Killiney, but is not marked on the O.S. map as a 'civil' parish. Both names appear in the Taxation List of 1302 but *C.P.L.*, xiii. 336 says that these two parishes 'have been wont from of old to be held by one man'. Killiney and Kilshannig appear in the present annate as parish churches but a little later in no. 61 there is mention of the perpetual vicarage of Killiney.

Lastly, both annate and mandate speak of the parcel of Kilcummin, which is now a townland in Killiney parish where there is evidence of an old graveyard.



de Killechomyn dictae Artfertensis diocesis quarum fructus insimul sexdecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantium per devolutionem ad Curiam. Et quae parrochiales ecclesiae ad vitam dicti Johannis mandantur insimul uniri; et de ipsis sic unitis mandatur provideri eidem Johanni, sub data Romae iv. Non. Augusti anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum uniendarum ecclesiarum Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia in dictis parrochialibus ecclesiis narratur intrusus etc. (Ibid., f. 72.)

58. Die 30 eiusdem mensis Octobris, Dns. Edmundus Fismoris, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae nomine Patricii Fismoris, clerici dictae diocesis, pro annata precentoriae ecclesiae Artfertensis, cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum quondam Mauricii etiam Fismoris, ipsius ecclesiae precentoris, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti. Et mandatur provideri dicto Edmundo de dicto precentoria in forma novae provisionis, sub data Romae, xii. Kal. Octobris anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae precentoriae Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses proxime sequentes sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato D. Mensarii quia pro Hibernico. (Ibid., f. 104.)

59. Die eiusdem mensis [Dec.] Dns. David Frismoris cancellarius ecclesiae Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Rindweri alias Aglasnaladay, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per resignationem Vberti Stondwen, olim dictae ecclesiae perpetui vicarii, coram notario et testibus extra Curiam factam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Davido de dicta parrochiali ecclesia, sub data Romae vii. Kal. Nov. anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae perpetuae vicariae Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] quia in bulla fuit mentio de intruso. (Ibid., f. 199.)

60. Dicta die [12 Julii] una bulla pro Tattheo Omulcacha clerico Artfertensis diocesis, super provisione perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Achadeo dictae diocesis, cuius fructus novem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per devolutionem ad Curiam. Habet intrusum. Patet per bullam sub data Romae 14 Kal. Julii, anno secundo. Restituta [sine obligatione] de mandato quia dictae novem marchae non ascendunt summam etc. (Ibid., f. 153.)

58. Re the precentor see no. 4. The corresponding mandate is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 378 but neither mandate nor annate takes account of David Stack, the ruling bishop's brother, who a few months earlier (see no. 55) had paid his tax on appointment to the precentorship, vacant by the death of Maurice Fitzmaurice.

59. Cf. no. 36. The mandate corresponding to no. 59 is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 354. Regarding the intruder Remundus Fitzmaurice see no. 50.

60. Cf. no. 54. The mandate corresponding to no. 60 is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 344.

1475

61. Die 16 dicti mensis Dec. Dns. Thomas Offyn, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae ecclesiae de Kyllayne diocesis Artfertensis cuius septem; ac alterius perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Duynkirlyn dictae diocesis cuius sex marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantium certis modis. Et mandatur provideri dicto Thomae de dictis perpetuis vicariis sub data Romae Kal. Dec. anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum perpetuarum vicariarum Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico et habet intrusum. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1475-76, f. 46.*)

62. Dicta die [23 Dec.] Dns. Johannes Hussye, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata cancellariae ecclesiae Artfertensis, et perpetuarum vicariarum de Kyllmellkedeyr ac de Kyllayne parochialium ecclesiarum dictae Artfertensis diocesis, quarum fructus, viz. cancellariae septem; et de Kyllmellkedeyr cuius etiam septem, ac de Kyllayne cuius decem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione fructus non excedent. Et mandatur provideri dicto Johanni de dictis beneficiis, sub data Romae Non. Dec. anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dictorum beneficiorum Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia in bulla narratur intrusus etc. (*Ibid., f. 50.*)

61. For Killiney see no. 57. The exact date of no. 61 is 16 Dec. 1475 when Thomas O'Finn paid on his appointment to Killiney. But it is to be noted that *C.P.L.*, xiii. 460 reports that eleven days previously Thomas O'Finn (if it is the same person) was ordered to be removed from the vicarage of Killiney of which he had detained possession between two and three years without any title.

The parish of Dunurlin (marked on the O.S. map) forms part of the modern parish of Ballyferrier in the western end of the Dingle peninsula. Dunurlin graveyard, which is still used, marks the site of the mediaeval church. The parish was inappropriate to the Cistercian abbey of Owney (Abington), co. Limerick, in the diocese of Emly (*Arch. Hib.*, iv. 191). *C.P.L.* has no entry corresponding to the present annate, which merely states that Dunurlin is vacant 'certo modo'. An entry in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 112 seven years later (1482), however, gives the information that the cause of the vacancy was because the vicar Maurice O'Connor had been deprived for unworthy conduct and Thomas O'Finn appointed in his place. Maurice however contrived to remain vicar of Dunurlin for seven years by paying eight marks sterling to Thomas to waive his legal appointment to the office. In 1482 (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 112) James Trant was appointed to supersede both O'Connor and O'Finn.

62. For the chancellorship see no. 32. Note that in the present instance it looks as if the chancellor John Hussey intends to combine the vicar's work with his capitular office. Hussey's title to the chancellorship seems to have been defective because he was superseded by John Fitzmaurice (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 810) who later was promoted to the deanery (no. 77). On the appointment of Maurice Fitzmaurice as chancellor (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 810 and no. 83) Hussey was still asserting his claim. For Killiney and the removal of Thomas O'Finn see no. 61. The mandate corresponding to no. 62 is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 460.

## 1476

63. Die 10 dicti mensis Jan., Dns. Thomas Ykealachyr, presbiter Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata rectoriarum ecclesiarum de Trally et de Enac Artfertensis diocesis, quarum duodecim; ac perpetuae vicariae dictae ecclesiae de Trally, cuius quatuor marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione fructus non excedunt, vacantium alias certis modis. Et quae perpetua vicaria et rectoria dictae ecclesiae de Trally uniuntur ad vitam dicti Thomae. Et mandatur provideri dicto Thomae de dictis rectoriis et perpetua vicaria unitis, sub data Romae xiv. Kal. Jan. anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum rectoriarum et vicariae predictatum Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses proxime sequentes sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato Dni. Petri de Aranda, mensarii. Dicta die Donatus Yhedersgeoyll, canonicus ecclesiae Rossensis, prebendatus prebendae Sci. Donaldi de Tulach, Rossensis diocesis, obligavit se pro dicto Thomae, et promisit solvere annatam dictarum rectoriarum et vicariae infra dictos sex menses iuxta formam dictae obligationis etc. (Ibid., f. 61.)

64. Dicta die [28 Martii] Dns. Dermicius Ossuleuayn, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata prioratus monasterii Bti. Michaelis de Ruppe, O.S.A., Artfertensis diocesis, cuiusque fructus quinquaginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per privationem Johannis Omulchonary, dicti monasterii prioris, in forma iuris extra Romanam Curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Dermicio de dicto prioratu cum receptione

63. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 455. The parish of Tralee in 1475, like so many others, was carved into a rectory and vicarage but who the appropriating rectors were does not appear. The earl of Desmond was patron of Tralee parish (*C.P.L.*, v. 485).

Enac is Annagh whose old graveyard now lies within Tralee parish about a mile west of the town on the road to Dingle. There is no indication in the annate or mandate that Annagh had the office of a perpetual vicarage or that it was inappropriate to any religious house. According to the Desmond Survey the earl of Desmond was patron of Annagh.

64. Annate no. 64 refers to the Augustinian priory of Ballinskelligs in the extreme south-west of Kerry. The prior John O'Mulchonry is to be deprived because of serious charges brought against him by Dermot O'Sullivan (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 538). He may be the same man as recorded in *C.P.L.*, xi. 203 who had studied canon law in Oxford for more than two years and who had been installed as prior in 1455. The present annate has a corresponding mandate in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 538, dated 9 March 1475. Another entry, *ibid.*, xiii. 526, dated 3 May 1475, records a complete denial on the part of Prior O'Mulchonry of the charges brought against him by Dermot O'Sullivan. Ten years later (no. 93) John is still being deprived.

The rectorship of the parish of Prior (Paróiste an Phríora) in which their house was situated and the right of presentation to the vicarage of Kill-Lonáin near Caherciveen (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 476) belonged to the canons. The old graveyard of Ballinskelligs marks the site of the priory.

The name O'Mulchonry occurs frequently in the community during the fifteenth century. The O'Mulchonrys were not indigenous to Kerry but were a celebrated Connaught literary family introduced as poets and chroniclers by the MacCarthys. The surname O'Maolchonaire or O'Conaire was confused with Mac Conraoi (Woulfe, p. 342) and generally rendered King. Some of the people named King in South Kerry today are very probably originally O'Mulchonrys.



habitus, sub data Romae vii. Id. Martii anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti prioratus Camerae Apostolicae aut collectori infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia privatio in forma iuris. (Ibid., f. 112.)

65. Die 29 dicti mensis Martii, Dns. Mauritius Omulconari, canonicus monasterii Sancti Michaelis de Rupe, O.S.A., Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllonayn dictae Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus decem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per resignationem Johannis Yssuleuayn, nuper ipsius ecclesiae perpetui vicarii, in manibus ordinarii factam. Et mandatur commendari dicto Mauricio de dicta perpetua vicaria, sub data Romae, pridie Non. Martii anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam perpetuae vicariae Camerae Apostolicae hic in Curia, infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos, sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia in bulla fit mentio de intruso etc. (Ibid., f. 112.)

66. Die 10 Aprilis, Florentius Macarthaygh, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata prioratus monasterii Beatae Mariae de Bello Loco, O.S.A., per priorem soliti gubernari dictae Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus ducentarum et quadraginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacaturi per privationem Johannis de Geraldinis dicti monasterii prioris, in forma iuris extra Romanam Curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri

65. The parish of Kyllonayn now forms the Filemore portion of the parish of Caherciveen. It is marked on the O.S. map, but is there spelled Killinane. There is scarcely any doubt, however, that the correct form of the name is the one here reproduced in annate 65 (cf. no. 139) and in the corresponding mandate in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 476. The name also appears as Cill-Lonáin in the Annals of Innisfallen, but the index is incorrect in suggesting that the place is probably located in co. Limerick. The church was no doubt dedicated to some one of the eight St. Lonáns recorded in the Martyrology of Donegal. Compare the name of the townland Lislonane in the adjoining parish of Dromod.

Where exactly was Kill-Lonáin church situated in the Middle Ages? Probably at the old graveyard of Srugreana which is still in use, though a map of the locality dated 1600 from the Carew MSS. in the Lambeth Library is worthy of close study. The map in question is reproduced in Hickson, *Old Kerry Records* (Series II), p. 256. In this map Killinane [*sic*] seems to be placed half way between Srugreeny [*sic*] and Teeromoyle, near Kippa (now Cappamore). The map shows a drawing like a church at Srugreeny and another at Killinane which may represent a disused church. Is it possible that by 1600 a new church centre had grown up at Srugreeny and that the older name of the parish—Kill-Lonáin—remained? The name Kill-Lonáin is not now attached to any particular place in the locality which would help to identify exactly where the church stood in the Middle Ages.

The mandate informs us that the right of presentation to the vicarage belonged by ancient custom to the prior and convent of Ballinskelligs. Note again as in the previous annate the name O'Mulchonry.

66. For Killaha (i.e. Cill-achaidh or Cill-achaid-Conchinn, cf. Hogan, *Onom.*, p. 173) priory see no. 23. There is no entry in *C.P.L.* corresponding to no. 66, but further light is thrown on the careers of Florence MacCarthy and John de Geraldinis in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 175. Though MacCarthy succeeded in becoming prior in the present annate we shall meet him again in no. 88, where he is removed from the priorship.



dicto Florentio de dicto monasterio, cum receptione habitus, sub data Romae, tertio Kal. Aprilis, anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti monasterii Camerae Apostolicae infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia privatio in forma iuris etc. (Ibid., f. 121.)

67. Die 4 Aprilis una bulla pro Rdo. Patre Dno. Johanne Stack episcopo Artfertensi, declarationis super provisione ecclesiae Artfertensis, de persona sua eidem ecclesiae facta de tempore bo. me. Dni. Pii Papa III (*recte* II). Et etiam contra intrusos in dicta ecclesia, et impediētes eum in dicta Artfertensi ecclesia. Patet per bullam sub data Romae Id. Martii anno quinto. Restituta bulla praedicta de mandato R. dnorum Cameriarum Camerae et Sacri Collegii. Gratis, Dno. G. Blondo referente etc. de omnibus quae debeat Camerae Apostolicae etc. (Ibid., f. 204.)

68. Die ultima Aprilis, una bulla pro Johanne Fismoris, cancellario ecclesiae Artfertensis, super provisione perpetuarum vicariarum unius in maiori et alterius in parochiali ecclesia de Baron Artfert. ecclesiis quarum fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione quae mandantur uniri; et de illis mandatur provideri dicto Johanni, sub data Romae, pridie Non. Aprilis anno quinto. Restituta [sine obligatione] de mandato quia non ascendit summam etc. (Ibid., f. 209.)

## 1477

69. Dicta die [7 Junii] Donaldus Osuleuayn, canonicus monasterii Sancti Moelanfaydf, O.S.A., Lismorensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit

67. *C.P.L.*, xiii. 49 has a short entry corresponding to no. 67. John Stack was provided to the see of Ardfert on two separate occasions—first in 1458 according to *C.P.L.*, xii. 14 when his consecration did not take place for 'more than three years after his promotion by reason of a lawful impediment' (not stated what it was)—cf. *C.P.L.*, xii. 164. Bishop John seems to have been kept out of Ardfert until his second appointment in 1475 (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 49). These two appointments are implied in the present annate.

Vols. ix, x, xi, and xii of *C.P.L.* show John Stack to have been a notorious pluralist in the Irish church of his day. He seems to have had a stormy career between his first appointment as bishop in 1458 and his second appointment in 1475, and it is to be noted that no. 67 inveighs against intrusion and the impedance of John in the said church of Ardfert. But for the remainder of his life he seems to have reigned in peace over his see until 1488 when he died and was buried in his cathedral.

68. In the mandate corresponding to no. 62 (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 460), John Fitzmoris, if it be the same John as is here in question, was removed from the chancellorship because he held it without any title and John Hussey was appointed in his stead. There is no indication that John Fitzmaurice of no. 77 is identical with the John of the present annate. *C.P.L.* has no entry corresponding to no. 68. Baron is Rinn-beara for which see no. 36.

69. This annate refers to Molana Abbey, otherwise Darinish, on the Blackwater, four miles north of Youghal. It was re-founded by Raymond le Gros who lies buried within its precincts (cf. Lismore annates no. 25, *Arch. Hib.*, xii. 22). For Kilcrohane see no. 20. No. 69 has no corresponding entry in *C.P.L.* but a later entry, xiii. 677, gives the information that it was the chapel of Aghamore (now Abbey Island) in the parish of Kilcrohane, which belonged to Molana. The same entry, dated 1479, goes on to state that Donald Osulibayn, a canon of the said monastery, has for several years held possession of the said chapel and its fruits against the will of his abbot. Donald is to be removed.

se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata vicariae perpetualis parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllcrochayn, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per devolutionem ad Curiam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Donaldo de dicta perpetua vicaria, sub data Romae, xi. Kal. Junii anno sexto. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae perpetuae vicariae Camerae Apostolicae vel collectori infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos, sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico et in bulla fit mentio de intruso etc. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1477-78, f. 4.*)

70. Dicta die [20 Junii] Dns. Thateus Ohyurayn, presbiter Artfertensis diocesis, procurator ad omnia et singula infrascripta a Dno. David Yhurayn presbitero Artfertensis diocesis, ut constat publico instrumento acto 24 Nov. 1476, et subscripto per Thomam Okahassaygh clericum Artfertensis diocesis, publicum imperiali auctoritate notarium, vigore dicti mandati, in Camera dimissi, obligavit dictum David Yhurayn et omnia eius bona Camerae Apostolicae pro annata rectoriae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kilnarama cuius duarum, et etiam rectoriae Ecclesiae Novae de Akymis, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius viginti marcharum sterlingorum fructus etc. non excedunt, vacantium certis modis. Et mandatur provideri de eisdem ecclesiis dicto David, sub data Romae, pridie Id. Maii anno sexto. Et dicti procuratoris nomine promisit solvere annatam dictarum rectoriarum Camerae Apostolicae aut collectori in partibus infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico etc. (*Ibid.*, f. 14.)

## 1478

71. Dicta die [30 Maii], Dns. Willialmus Fritzmoris clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata canonicatus et prebendae Artfertensis, quorum trium; et parrochialis ecclesiae perpetuae vicariae de Listuoli dictae diocesis, cuius octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione fructus non excedunt, vacanturorum per privationem Nicolai Fritzmoris canonici et Jacobi Ochanagair perpetui vicarii in forma iuris extra Romanam Curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Villialmo de dictis canonicatu et prebenda ac perpetua vicaria sub data Romae, vii.

70. The mandate corresponding to no. 70 is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 576. For Killnaranma see no. 42. Rectoria Ecclesiae Novae de Akymis is found also in the Taxation List of 1300, situated east of Tralee between the parishes of Ballyseedy and Nohoval, both of which are still marked on the O.S. map. That would identify Ecclesia Nova with the modern parish of Ballymacelligott. The name Akymis refers to the *Aicme Chiarraige* whose location was the barony of Trughanacmy where the two rectories referred to in the present annate were situated. The mandate adds the information that the earl of Desmond was patron of the rectory of Ecclesia Nova (cf. also *F.E.*, 6034).

71. There is an entry corresponding to no. 71 in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 605. The perpetual vicarage in question in both mandate and annate seems to be Listowel. The prior of Rattoo was rector of Listowel parish (*F.E.*, 6034). The mediaeval church was located in the cemetery just on the outskirts of the modern town.

Id. Maii anno septimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictorum beneficiorum eidem Camerae Apostolicae vel collectori in partibus infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia privatio in forma iuris. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1478-79, f. 44.*)

## 1479

72. Die 26 dicti mensis Feb. Dns. Donaldus Osgolay presbiter Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Cullyndallayd Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. decem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis certo modo. Et mandatur sub data Romae iii. Kal. Feb. anno octavo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae perpetuae vicariae Camerae Apostolicae hic in Curia infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos, sub poenis etc. Juravit etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico. (*Ibid., f. 161.*)

73. Dicta die [11 Aprilis] Dns. Donaldus Osullywayn, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Kyllochayn *alias* Cno . . . nahagillsy [*recte* Cnocannahagillsy] Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. decem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per devolutionem ad Curiam etc. Et mandatur provideri dicto Donaldo de dicta perpetua vicaria sub data Romae xii. Kal. Martii anno octavo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae perpetuae vicariae Camerae Apostolicae hic in Curia aut collectori [in] partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia in bulla narratur intrusus. (*Obligat. annat. Sixti IV, 1479-80, f. 1.*)

74. Dicta die [26 Aprilis] Dns. Donaldus Osullymayn canonicus Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata

72. For Cullen-O'Daly see no. 49. That Donal O'Scullly of no. 72 committed simony with Donatus O'Murchadha over his newly-acquired perpetual vicarage is shown by an entry in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 102.

73. For Knockane see no. 18. An entry in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 72 corresponding to the present annate conveys the additional information that the perpetual vicarage of Kill-lócán was to be erected into a prebend of the diocese and the said Donal to be installed as a canon of the cathedral chapter. Donal seems to be the same canon who is mentioned in the following annate, no. 74. His death is reported in no. 96.

74. Innisfallen Island in the Lower Lake of Killarney was founded in the seventh century by Faithleann son of Aedh Damhain, King of Iarmuman. It became a priory of the Canons of St. Augustine soon after 1200 and is first mentioned in *C.P.L.* in 1396 (iv. 541). After the Desmond rebellion Innisfallen among other lands round Killarney was given to Valentine Browne (*F.E.*, 5277 and 6717). The descendants of Valentine Browne later became the Catholic family of Lord Kenmare.

Further information on the condition of affairs in the priory of Innisfallen in 1478 is supplied by the mandate in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 629 which corresponds to the present annate. The office of prior had long been void although one Donal O'Shea had held it for four years without any title. O'Shea was alleged to be living in an obscure habitation (*in partibus montanis*) and his canons in private houses outside the monastery and altogether neglecting divine worship in their church. O'Shea no doubt is the intruder mentioned in the annate. Donal O'Sullivan is therefore given charge of the priory *in commendam* in the hope that he will be able to remove O'Shea and induce the scattered community to return to regular monastic life.



prioratus monasterii, per priorem soliti gubernari, Beatae Mariae de Ynisfaclind, O.S.A., Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. xxiv. marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per devolutionem ad Romanam Curiam. Et mandatur commendari dicto Donaldo dictus prioratus sub data Romae, Id. Martii anno octavo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti prioratus Camerae Apostolicae aut collectori in partibus infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico et in bulla narratur intrusus. (Ibid., f. 12.)

75. Dicta die [7 Maii] Reverendus pater dominus Phylippus, episcopus Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuarum vicariarum de Chuyilhogothy cuius octo, vacantis per obitum quondam David Stack olim ipsius ecclesiae vicarii, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, et de Kyllmoille, locorum parochialium ecclesiarum Artfertensis diocesis, cuius etiam octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione fructus etc. non excedunt, vacantium per devolutionem ad Romanam Curiam. Et mandatur commendari dicto Dno. Episcopo sub data Romae vi. Kal. Feb. anno octavo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum perpetuarum vicariarum eidem Camerae aut collectori in partibus infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos, sub poenis Camerae etc. Juravit etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico et vacat per devolutionem etc. (Ibid., f. 19.)

## 1480

76. Die praedicta [19 Aprilis] Dns. Johannes Ymulkatha, Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllarne, Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis alias certo modo. Et mandatur provideri dicto Johanni de dicta perpetua vicaria, sub data Romae 22 Kal. Maii anno nono. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae perpetuae vicariae eidem Camerae aut collectori in partibus infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos, sub poenis Camerae etc. Juravit etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico et in bulla narratur intrusus. (Ibid., f. 200.)

75. To understand the implications of this annate it has to be recalled that the appointment of Bishop Philip to Ardfert in 1473 (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 352) was cancelled in 1475 by the re-appointment of the rival bishop John Stack (no. 67). The mandate in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 654 helps us to trace the course of events. We have seen above in no. 52 that David Stack, Bishop Philip's brother, had been appointed to the prebend of Fenit and the perpetual vicarage of the adjoining parish of Cúil-Ó-dTaidhg. In no. 75 this vicarage is vacant by the death of David and so, together with the neighbouring vicarage of Kilmoyley (no. 28), it is granted in *commendam* to Philip because he alleges 'that on account of the power of laymen who detain and occupy the fruits and goods of his episcopal *mensa*, he enjoys them so little that he can hardly live on them and bear his other burthens, and that he has no other means wherewith to maintain himself as the episcopal dignity requires' (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 654).

76. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 685. John O'Mulcahy is to be appointed to the perpetual vicarage and an intruder named Thomas O'Mulcahy, who has without title detained possession between one and two years, is to be removed.



## 1481

77. Dicta die [18 Aprilis] Dns. Johannes Fysmorys, decanus ecclesiae Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata decanatus ecclesiae Artfertensis, qui inibi dignitas maior post pontificalem existit; cuius fructus viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum quondam Edmundi Fysmoris, olim ipsius ecclesiae decani extra Romanam Curiam defuncti. Et providetur dicto Johanni Fysmoris de dicto decanatu, sub data Romae v. Non. Martii anno decimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti decanatus eidem Camerae hic in Curia aut collectori in partibus infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos, sub poenis etc. Restituta [bullae] de mandato quia pro Hibernico etc. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1480-81, f. 177.*)

78. Dicta die [9 Junii] una bulla pro Jacobo Homurchu presbitero Artfertensis diocesis, super provisione perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Cuyllynalla dictae diocesis, cuius fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione vacaturae per privationem in forma iuris etc. Patet per bullam sub data Romae Id. Maii anno decimo etc. Restituta [sine obligatione] de mandato quia non excedit summam etc. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1481-82, f. 176.*)

79. Die praedicta [14 Junii] una bulla pro Johanne Ymurchi, presbitero Artfertensis diocesis, super unione perpetuae vicariae Nocwhayllalla dictae diocesis cuius fructus quatuor marcharum sterlingorum uniendae alteri perpetuae vicariae de Cullynalla ad vitam ipsius Johannis. Patet per bullam sub data Romae iv. Non. Junii anno decimo. Restituta [sine obligatione] de mandato quia non ascendit summam etc. (*Ibid., f. 176.*)

80. Dicta die [24 Dec.] unum par bullarum pro Mauritio Maconcuire, clerico Artfertensis diocesis, super provisione perpetuae vicariae parro-

77. For the living assigned to the dean see no. 17. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 732.

78. Taking no. 79 into account as well as three entries in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 102, 301 and, 731, it would appear that the personal name Jacobus of no. 78 should read Joannes. We first meet John O'Murchadha in 1472 (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 301) when he is ordered to be removed from the perpetual vicarages of Cullen O'Daly and Nohaval-Daly (cf. no. 49) of which he has unlawfully detained possession for about a year. In 1479 (no. 72) Donal O'Scully was appointed to the vicarage of Cullen. He was accused of simony two years later (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 102) by John O'Murchadha who thereby obtained possession of the vicarage for himself. This is the transaction referred to in no. 78. The next annate, no. 79, takes John a step further.

79. Further information about this annate is supplied by the mandate in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 731. We saw above (no. 49) that in 1471 the vicarages of Nohaval and Cullen were stated to be canonically united, an arrangement which John O'Murchadha in the present annate succeeded in repeating for his own lifetime. The circumstances which lent themselves to the achievement of his object are described in the corresponding mandate in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 731. Cf. no. 129.

80. The parish of Nohaval (Nua-chongbháil) of no. 80 was a small parish marked on the O.S. map between Tralee and Castleisland. The ruins of the old church are in the cemetery which is still used. The parish appears in the Taxation List of 1302 and in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 107, 440 and in annate no. 143. The mandate corresponding to the present annate is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 107. The benefice was divided into a rectory and vicarage but the name of the rectors does not appear. The advowson of the church was held by the earl of Desmond (*F.E.*, 6034).

chialis ecclesiae de Vhogual, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus septem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per devolutionem ad Curiam. Patet per bullam sub data Romae iv. Id. Nov. anno undecimo. Restituta [sine obligatione] de mandato etc. quia non ascendit summam pro paupere. (Ibid., f. 203.)

## 1483

81. Die 3 dicti mensis Martii . . . yn (?) clericus Artfertensis diocesis . . . (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1483.*)

82. Dicta die [30 Aprilis] Dns. Johannes Frismoris presbiter Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata precentoriae ecclesiae Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus sedecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione vacantis per non promotionem Patricii Frismoris olim ipsius ecclesiae precentoris ad sacros ordines non factam [*sic*]. Et mandatur provideri dicto Johanni Frismoris de dicta precentoria sub data Romae iii. Id. Aprilis anno duodecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae precentoriae eidem Camerae hic in Curia aut collectori in partibus infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico. (Ibid., f. 43.)

83. Dicta die [16 Maii] Dns. Mauritius Fismaris, clericus Artfertensis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata cancellariae ecclesiae Artfertensis diocesis, vacantis per devolutionem ad Romanam Curiam, cuius septem; ac perpetuae vicariae in eadem ecclesia cui cura imminet animarum, et cuius fructus non excedunt septem marcharum sterlingorum, vacantis per assecutionem decanatus dictae ecclesiae Artfertensis per Johannem Fismaris factam. Et de quibus cancellaria et perpetua vicaria mandatur provideri dicto Mauritio, vocatis vocandis, sub data Romae xiv. Kal. Maii anno duodecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum cancellariae et perpetuae vicariae eidem Camerae hic in Curia, aut collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habitae possessionis computandos, sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato quia pro Hibernico et adest intrusus. (Ibid., f. 54.)

84. Die 30 eiusdem [Maii] Dns. Johannes Fismaris, precentor ecclesiae Artfertensis, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se

81. The rest of the entry is effaced by damp.

82. For the precentor see no. 4. The mandate corresponding to no. 82 is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 833.

83. Refers to the parish of Kilmalchedar. See no. 62. Here again the benefice of the chancellor (value 7 marks) and the perpetual vicarage (also value 7 marks) are united in favour of the incumbent Maurice Fitzgerald.

84. The corresponding mandate is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 839 but we are supplied with no better reading for the place-name than Edua or Edna. Most likely the parish of Duagh (Dubh-áth na Féile) at the eastern end of the barony of Clanmaurice is intended. As noted above under no. 52 the parish was inappropriate to Connall abbey, co. Kildare. According to an entry in *C.P.L.*, xii. 582 an arrangement had developed by which the abbot of O'Dorney monastery 'farmed' the revenues of Duagh and Cúil-Ó-dTaidhg on behalf of the rector appropriate in Connall abbey, who used to receive from the two parishes an annual income of one mark sterling.

The benefice of the dean was Ratass (annate 17) but here Dean Fitzmaurice gets in, attition the perpetual vicarage of Duagh value eight marks sterling.

Camerae Apostolicae nomine Dni. Patricii Fismoris clerici Artfertensis, pro annata decanatus ecclesiae Artfertensis praedictae, per obitum quondam Edimundi Fismoris eiusdem ecclesiae dum viveret decani, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, vacantis, et cuius viginti; necnon vicariae perpetuae parrochialis ecclesiae de Edua Artfertensis diocesis, certo modo vacantis, et cuius octo marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem estimationem valorem annuum non excedunt fructus etc.; ac etiam pro fructibus per ipsum Patricium male dudum male [*sic*] perceptis ex precentoria dictae ecclesiae quam hactenus sine canonico titulo detinuit et fructus percepit quam postea demisit. Et mandatur provideri eidem Patricio de dicto decanatu ac dicta vicaria ad vitam ipsius Patricii, eidem decanatu mandatur uniri, sub data Romae iv. Id. Maii anno duodecimo. Restituta [bulla] de mandato Dni. 'Mensarii quia pro Hibernico et quia dictam vicariam quidam Willelmus Nou temeritate propria et nullo titulo sibi suffragante detinuit, prout etiam detinet per 14 annos et ultra. Et promisit solvere annatam dictorum decanatus et vicariae infra sex menses a die habitae possessionis computandos, et fructus male perceptos praedictos sub poenis Camerae in meliori forma; et iuravit etc. (Ibid., f. 63.)

85. Dicta die [1 Julii] Dns. Thomas Layles, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata rectoriae de Achamaland cuius quatuor; et vicariae de Lyseltin parrochialium ecclesiarum dictae diocesis, cuius octo marcharum sterlingorum fructus etc. non excedunt, vacantium per statuta Lateranensis concilii et devolutionem ad Sedem Apostolicam. Et mandatur invicem uniri et conferri eidem Thomae, sub data Romae iv. Id. Maii anno duodecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictorum beneficiorum infra sex menses a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Restituta [bulla] sub [*sic*] obligatione quia in Hibernia etc. (Ibid., f. 94.)

86. Die 25 eiusdem Junii, una bulla pro Brandano, abbate monasterii Sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Rathitue, O.S.A., Artfertensis diocesis, super indulto quod, non obstante certa transactione per eum super dicto monasterio facta pos. et iuramento desuper habito, possit praeesse eidem monasterio sub data Romae xiii. Kal. Maii, anno duodecimo. (Ibid., f. 205.)

## 1484

87. Die 15 eiusdem [Aprilis] Dns. Donaldus Ymulchonayre, presbiter Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Magyloflaythoy

85. For Aghavallan and Liselton see nos. 5 and 31. *C.P.L.* has no mandate corresponding to no. 85 except in the 'index of lost bulls' (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 908).

86. This is a bull of appointment on behalf of one Brandan Fitzmaurice whom we learn from *C.P.L.*, xiii. 136 and 588 had trouble in maintaining his position as abbot of the Augustinian house at Rattoo.

87. *C.P.L.* has no entry corresponding to this annate. For the parish of Molahiffe see no. 41.



dictae diocesis, cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annum non excedunt, vacantis per liberam resignationem Dni. Donati Ychelichare tunc ipsius ecclesiae vicarii, in manibus ordinarii loci extra Romanam Curiam factam. Et quae mandatur eidem Dno. Donaldo de novo provideri sub data Romae vi. Kal. Aprilis anno tertidecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictae vicariae infra octo menses proxime sequentes sub poenis etc. Data [bulla] sub obligatione quia pro Hibernico etc. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1483-84, f. 86.*)

88. Dicta die [5 Junii] Dns. Odo Irttwryhyrty, canonicus Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata rectoriae parrochialis ecclesiae de Ballyhedysceoll, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius et eius annexae decem; necnon canonicatus et prebendae de Fenynd nuncupatae ecclesiae Artfertensis quorum duarum; ac prioratus monasterii per priorem soliti gubernari Beatae Mariae de Bello loco, O.S.A., dictae diocesis, et cuius fructus trecentarum marcharum sterlingorum fructus etc. secundum communem extimationem valorem annum non excedunt; vacantium, viz. canonicatus et prebenda ac rectoria certis modis, et prioratus huiusmodi per privationem cuiusdam Johannis de Geraldinis extra Romanam Curiam, vocatis vocandis, faciendam. Et dicta rectoria unitur canonicatui et prebendae ad vitam ipsius Odonis; et prioratus huiusmodi mandatur provideri eidem Odoni, sub data Romae iv. Non. Maii anno tertidecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictorum beneficiorum infra sex menses a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Data [bulla] quia narratur intrusus et quia pro Hibernico. (*Ibid., f. 123.*)

89. Die 10 Feb. 1497 de mandato d. V. Bufolini Mensarii, fuit data alia bulla dicto Odoni, per brevem *Si neutri*, super dicto prioratu, sub data Romae 7 Id. Januarii anno quinto; et ratificavit dictam obligationem. Juravit etc. (*Ibid., f. 123.*)

88. There is a long entry corresponding to the present annate in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 175. Concerning the priory of de Bello Loco see nos. 23 and 66; for the prebend of Fenit see no. 52. The rectory of Ballyhedysceoll (Baile-Ó-hEidirsceoil) or Ballydriscoll creates a slight difficulty of identification because no such name either of parish or townland survives. It appears in the Taxation List of 1302 between the parishes of Kilshannig and Kilgobban in the eastern section of the Dingle peninsula. In *C.P.L.*, xii. 679 and xiii. 175 we get the information that the annexed chapel was that of Leak, now Lack in the parish of Ballinvoher (Anascaul) near Inch. It may be concluded therefore that Ballydriscoll in the Middle Ages was the western portion of what later came to be known as the parish of Kilgarrylander (Castlemaine). The only objection that might be raised to the foregoing suggestion is that in the Taxation List of 1302 Ballydriscoll was in the deanery of the Uí Ferba—a people whose territory extended round the shore of Tralee Bay on the north side of the peninsula from the Maherees to Causeway.

89. This is a new bull (dated 1497) of confirmation of the transaction dealt with in annate no. 88.



90. Dicta die [9 Junii] Dns. Odo Omuriff canonicus ecclesiae Artfertensis, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae nomine Dni. Villelmi de Mwry, clerici Artfertensis diocesis, pro annata de Clwhirbryn et de Kyllwry rectoriarum parrochialium ecclesiarum Artfertensis diocesis praefatae, quarum insimul fructus etc. quadraginta marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annum non excedunt, vacantium per obitus quondam Bernardi Maccnychwir et Edmundi Fysmoris, earundem parrochialium ecclesiarum respective dum viverint rectorum, extra Romanam Curiam defunctorum. Et mandatur provideri eidem Villelmo de dictis parrochialibus ecclesiis, sub data Romae xi. Kal. Junii anno tertiodecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum parrochialium infra sex menses a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Data [bullae] sub praefata obligatione quia pro Ibernico etc. (Ibid., f. 125.)

91. Die 12 eiusdem [Junii] Dns. Johannes Fysmoris, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata de Dissert Odullac necnon de Monen *alias* Kylcannan parrochialium ecclesiarum perpetuarum vicariarum dictae diocesis, quarum insimul fructus etc. sexdecim marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annum non excedunt; quae vicariae vacant ad presens, et tanto tempore vacaverint quia earum collatio ad Sedem Apostolicam est legitime devoluta, licet quidam Cornelius Oduluna (?) de Monean *alias* de Kylcannan et David Branchona dictas vicarias per plures annos nullo titulo canonico detinuerunt, prout detinent indebite occupatas. Et promisit solvere annatas dictarum vicariarum infra sex menses a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis Camerae etc. Juravit etc. (Ibid., f. 128.)

90. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 185. For the rectory of Killury see no. 2.

The parish of Clogherbrien, marked on the O.S. map, adjoined that of Tralee on the west side. The ruins of the mediaeval church are to be seen in the old graveyard which is still used to a limited extent. According to the Desmond Survey the patronage of the church of Clogherbrien was in the gift of the earl of Desmond.

91. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 183. The parish of Dysert Odriallach (Disert hui triallaigh, Hogan, *Onom.*, p. 347), marked on the O.S. map, was in the barony of Clanmaurice adjoining the parish of Rattoo. The mandate gives the information that the vicarage was 'by ancient custom in the patronage of the abbot and convent of Rattoo'. (cf. note to no. 27). Dysert has the remains of an old church in the burial ground.

The parish of Kilshenane (dedicated to St. Senan), also in the barony of Clanmaurice and marked on the O.S. map, almost adjoins Dysert. In the annate and mandate it gets the *alias* Monen or Monean whose meaning can be seen if we write the name in full in Irish—Mo Shenán. In the Taxation List of 1302 the name is spelled Mounan and at that time the Knights Hospitallers were the rectors, but who the rectors were in the fifteenth century does not appear. The ruins of the mediaeval church are in the old graveyard which is still used.

92. Dicta die [18 Junii] Dns. Maurus Macklanche rector parrochialis ecclesiae de Dromeryn, Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata dictae parrochialis ecclesiae cuius fructus etc. decem marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacantis per obitum quondam David Orrida, olim dum viveret ipsius parrochialis ecclesiae rectoris, apud Sedem Apostolicam defuncti. Et providetur dicto Mauro de dicta parrochiali ecclesia sub data Romae v. Id. Aprilis anno ter-tiodesimo. Et promisit solvere annatam eiusdem parrochialis ecclesiae collectori in partibus infra sex menses a die habitae possessionis com-putandos, sub poenis etc. Data [bulla] sub obligatione quia pro Hibernico etc. (Ibid., f. 133.)

## 1485

93. Dicta die [21 Aprilis] Dns. Dermitius Donati Ysulluayn clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata prioratus monasterii per priorem soliti gubernari, Sancti Michaelis de Rupe, O.S.A., dictae Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. sexaginta marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacaturi per privationem Dni. Johannis Omulconir, dicti monasterii prioris, extra Romanam Curiam in forma iuris faciendam. Et mandatur conferri dictus prioratus eidem Dno. Dermitio in eventum [*sic*] privationis huiusmodi, sub data Romae Id. Aprilis anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam praedictam collectori in partibus infra sex menses a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Pro Ibernico. (*Diversor. Innoc. VIII, 1484-85*, f. 118.)

94. Dicta die [ut supra] Dns. Dermitius Johannis Ysullyuayn, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kellcrochayn dictae diocesis, cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt, vacantis per liberam resignationem Dni. Dermitii etiam Ysullyuayn in manibus Dni. Johannis episcopi Artfertensis loci ordinarii extra Romanam Curiam factam. Et mandatur conferri dicta vicaria eidem Dno. Dermitio sub

92. The mandate illustrating no. 92 is in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 856. Dromeryn corresponds to the modern Catholic parish of Brosna on the Limerick border in the barony of Trughanacmy (cf. Hogan, *Onom.*, p. 129 and Begley, *History of Limerick*, ii. 118). The parish was also called Kill-drom-iaraind as in no. 106. Nos. 134 and 146 speak of the vicarage of Dromeryn but who the rectors were does not appear. There is no name corresponding to Dromeryn in the Taxation List of 1302. It may be noted here that the reading Kyldromahyrrayn as an *alias* for the parish of Kynauanayn in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 699 seems to be an error. Perhaps Gortdromerillagh, the name of a town-land in the parish, is intended.

93. For Ballinskelligs priory see no. 64 where ten years earlier we have already seen that Prior John O'Mulchonry had been ordered to be deprived. In no. 97 he is set down as having resigned.

94. For Kilcrohane see no. 20. The mandate corresponding to the present annate is in *C.P.L.*, xiv. 95.

data Romae tertio Kal. Martii anno primo. Et promisit solvere annatam praefatam infra sex menses a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis etc. Data [bulla] pro Ibernico. (Ibid., f. 118.)

## 1487

95. Die 17 Maii, venerabilis vir Patricius de Curcy, thesaurarius ecclesiae Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata precentoriae dictae ecclesiae, et rectoriae parochialis ecclesiae de Funich dictae Artfertensis diocesis, quarum viz, precentoriae fructus etc. 16 marcharum, rectoriae vero quatuor sterlingorum valorem annum non excedunt, vacantium per devolutionem ad Sedem Apostolicam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Patricio, vocatis vocandis, per bullam sub data xiii. Kal. Maii anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum ecclesiarum collectori in partibus, in eventum [sic] quod ipse assequatur possessionem illarum vigore dictarum bullarum. Et iuravit etc. Datur [bulla] quia eventualis. (*Diversor. Innoc. VIII, 1486-87, f. 125.*)

96. Die dicta [15 Junii] Dns. Mauritius Ysullyuayn, canonicus ecclesiae Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Killochayn alias Cnocan-nahelaysy, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus decem marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem, per obitum Donaldi Osullyuayn, olim illius vicarii, extra Romanam Curiam defuncti, vacantis, et quae unitur canonicatui et prebendae dictae ecclesiae quousque dictus Mauritius obtinuerit, sub data vii. Kal. Junii anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam collectori in partibus infra tres menses a die habitae possessionis computandos sub poenis Camera etc. Et iuravit etc. (Ibid., f. 139.)

97. Die 10 [Julii] Robertus Ocuynd, prior monasterii per priorem soliti gubernari, Sancti Michaelis de Rupe, O.S.A., Artfertensis diocesis principalis, et Nicolaus Omwchan clericus dictae diocesis, ac Donatus Oligaie clericus eiusdem diocesis, in solidum obligarunt se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata dicti prioratus, cuius quinquaginta marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem, per resignationem Johannis Ymulchonayre nuper ipsius monasterii prioris, apud Sedem Apostolicam factam, vacantis. Et de quo providetur dicto Roberto sub data Romae vi. Kal. Junii anno tertio. Et promiserunt solvere annatam infra unum mensem a die habitae possessionis collectori Camerae sub poenis etc. (Ibid., f. 158.)

95. For the livings of the treasurer and precentor see nos. 22 and 4. Finuge (Finnúig—earlier Finnbhaidh) was a small parish (marked on the O.S. map) adjoining Listowel to the south in the barony of Clanmaurice. It appears in the Taxation List of 1302 as Fynwach. The old graveyard of Finuge is still used.

96. For Killócán and Knockane see no. 18. For the union of the perpetual vicarage of Killócán with a diocesan canonry and prebend see no. 73.

97. For Ballinskelligs priory see no. 64 and for Prior John O'Mulchonry see no. 93.



98. Die dicta [24 Julii] Dns. Johannes Ymulchonayre, junior, canonicus monasterii per priorem soliti gubernari, Sancti Michaelis de Rupe, O.S.A., Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata prioratus dicti monasterii, cuius fructus etc. quinquaginta marcharum secundum communem extimationem etc., per resignationem Roberti Ocuyn, dicti monasterii prioris extra Romanam Curiam faciendam, vacaturi. Et de quo mandatur provideri dicto Johanni sub data iv. Kal. Julii anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam infra unum mensem a die habitae possessionis computandum collectori Camerae in partibus deputato sub poenis Camerae etc. Et juravit etc. (Ibid., f. 164.)

99. Die dicta [20 Julii] una bulla pro Johanne Ymulchonaryie canonico etc. Artfertensis diocesis, erectionis vicariae de Kyllimieleach dictae diocesis, cuius octo marcharum sterlingorum, in prebendam dictae ecclesiae ad vitam suam, sub data vi. Kal. Junii anno quarto. (*Diversor. Innoc. VIII. 1486-87*, f. 225.)

## 1489

100. Dicta die [27 Jan.] Dns. Fernandus Santii, canonicus Seguntin., et Dermitius Ossulleuayn, canonicus Artfertensis, ut principales et privatae personae ac vice et nomine Dni. Dermitii Mekarrhi, clerici perpetui beneficiati in parrochiali ecclesia de Katthirbrislean dictae Artfertensis diocesis, obligarunt se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata prioratus Beatae Mariae de Belloloco, O.S.A., dictae diocesis Artfertensis, cuius fructus etc. ducentarum quadraginta marcharum sterlingorum, vacantis per devolutionem ad Sedem Apostolicam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Dno. Dermitio sub data 16 Kal. Feb. anno quinto. Et promiserunt solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus infra annum etc. aut infra mensem etc. sub poenis Camerae. Juraverunt etc. Data [bulla] de mandato quia in bulla narratur intrusus. (*Diversor. Innoc. VIII. 1488-89*, f. 85.)

101. Die ii mensis Feb. Dermitius Othuama, canonicus Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae Yniswasail alias de Drimale dictae diocesis, cuius fructus etc. octo marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt, unitae canonicatui et prebendae de Ynyswasayl nuncupatae ecclesiae Artfertensis, quorum duo etc. marcharum similium non excedunt, quos ipse Dermitius obtinet ad vitam eiusdem sub data xii. Kal. Feb. anno quinto. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus infra tres menses postquam unio praedicta sortita fuerit effectum sub poenis Camerae. Juravit etc. (Ibid., f. 90.)

98. In no. 98 we find that Robert O'Cuynd (O'Cuinn?) of the preceding annate has resigned and a junior member of the O'Mulchonry family, also named John, is installed as prior.

99. Re this type of annate see introductory note. It erects the vicarage of Killemlagh (cf. no. 9) into a diocesan prebend in favour of the incumbent during his lifetime.

100. For Cahirbreslin and the priory of de Bello Loco see nos. 14 and 23.

101. For Dromad and Inis-uasail see no. 16.



102. Dicta die [ut supra] Dermitius Dermitii Ossullewayn, canonicus Artfertensis principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Killerachayn dictae Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. quatuordecim marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt, uniendae canonicatui dictae ecclesiae et prebendae de Kylmonan (?) quamdiu ipse Dermitius illos obtinuerit sub data vi. Id. Jan. anno quinto. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus infra tres menses postquam unio praedicta sortita fuerit effectum sub poenis Camerae. Juravit etc. Data [bulla] de mandato quia eventualis. (Ibid., f. 90.)

103. Dicta die [9 Feb.] Dermitius Dermitii Ossulleuayn, canonicus ecclesiae Artfertensis ut principalis et privata persona, ac vice et nomine Cornelii etiam Ossulleuayn fratris sui germani, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllayrne, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt, vacantis per devolutionem, et erigendae in prebendam dictae ecclesiae Artfertensis ad eius vitam, de consensu episcopi et capituli dictae ecclesiae. Et mandatur provideri in eventum dicto Cornelio de dicta prebenda, sub data xii. Kal. Feb. anno quinto. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus infra tres menses postquam dicta erectio sortita fuerit effectum sub poenis Camerae. Juravit etc. Data [bulla] de mandato quia narratur intrusus et est eventualis. (Ibid., f. 93.)

## 1492

104. Die 28 Feb. Phylippus Mackyayclyre de Berardinis [*recte* Geraldinis] clericus Artfertensis diocesis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata canonicatus et prebendae ecclesiae Artfertensis, ac parrochialis ecclesiae de Kylcharin dictae diocesis, vacantium per devolutionem; et quorum insimul fructus etc. undecim marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et de quibus mandatur provideri dicto Philippo sub data v. Kal. Feb. anno octavo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus infra tres menses post assecutionem dictorum beneficiorum sub poenis Camerae etc. Juravit quia narratur intrusus. (*Diversorum Innoc. VIII, 1491-92, f. 108.*)

102. For Kilcrohane see no. 20. The place-name associated with the canonry and prebend in this annate is uncertain. Perhaps Kil-lócán which was erected into a prebend in no. 73 is intended.

103. For Killarney see no. 8. In the present annate it is to be erected into a diocesan prebend for the lifetime of the appointee.

104. From the reading given in the annate it is uncertain what parish is here in question. The nearest approach to the name as transcribed is Kilcaragh, which was a small parish in the barony of Clanmaurice near the modern village of Lixnaw. In the Taxation List of 1302 it is transcribed as Kiltargig (hospital), which probably meant that the Hospitallers were rectors. Kilcaragh means the church of St. Carthage.

105. Dicta die [22 Maii] Jo. Ymuryhyrchaygh, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata canonicatus et prebendae ecclesiae praedictae, ac Villepontis rectoriae dictae diocesis, ac parochialis ecclesiae de Kiltulach ac de Kynayr vacantium per devolutionem. Et quorum omnium fructus etc. triginta quatuor marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt; et de quibus provideri mandatur dicto Jo. sub data vii. Non. Martii anno octavo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus infra tres menses post assecutionem sub poenis Camerae. Et juravit etc. (Ibid., f. 122.)

106. Die dicta [21 Maii] Dns. Johannes Fytzmorys, canonicus Cassellensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae, pro annata monasterii Sanctorum Petri et Pauli de Raythtueigh, O.S.A., Artfertensis diocesis cuius fructus etc. quadraginta; et parochialis ecclesiae de Kyldromahyaraynd et vicariae de Galle dictae diocesis, quarum fructus etc. quindecim marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt; et quae in eventum mandantur uniri dicto monasterio, vacantium per surreptionem litterarum alias concessarum Brandano Fytzmorys abbati dicti monasterii, vocatis vocandis etc. sub data Romae xiii. Kal. Aprilis anno octavo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam post duos menses a die habitae possessionis collectori in partibus sub poenis Camerae. Et juravit quia privatio in forma etc. (Ibid., f. 154.)

107. Dicta die [22 Maii] Dns. Mauritius Fismoris, canonicus Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata monasterii

105. The exact identification of the parish of Villa Pontis can only be a guess. It has been suggested that the Latin words may be a translation of the Irish *Baile an Chláir* which is a townland in the parish of Ballynacourty in which is situated the modern village of Annescaul in the Dingle peninsula. The Taxation List of 1302 places Villa Pontis between Minard and Inch (Ballinvoher) which would seem to confirm the view that Ballynacourty is in question. It must not be overlooked however, that the parish of Ballynacourty under that name, and without the *alias* Villa Pontis, occurs twenty-six years later in no. 144.

Kiltallagh (marked on the O.S. map) was a small parish which is now incorporated in the modern parish of Castlemaine. According to the Latin life of St. Carthage Mochuda, 'St. Carthage junior, at the behest of his master St. Carthage senior and of the chieftain Moelthuli built a cell called Chell Tulagh in the southern district of the Chiaraigi (territory) between Sliabh Mis and the river Mainn' (Plummer, *Vitae Sanc. Hib.*, i. 175).

Kinard (marked on the O.S. map) now forms the eastern part of the modern parish of Dingle. The ruins of the mediaeval church are in the old graveyard which is still used. According to the Desmond Survey the patronage of Kinard was in the hands of the earl of Desmond. The parish was inappropriate to the Cistercian abbey of Owney (Uaithne), co. Limerick, in the diocese of Emly (cf. no. 61). It is set down as a prebend in no. 112 and in *C.P.L.*, xi. 356, where it is spelled Ceanard.

106. The mandate corresponding to this annate is in *C.P.L.*, xiv. 294. For Rattoo abbey see 27; for Kildromeryn see no. 92; and for Galey see no. 26.

107. For the abbey of O'Dorney see no. 51. The next place-name is probably Killahan (Cill-Laithín) in the barony of Clanmaurice (marked on the O.S. map) which adjoined O'Dorney and seems from the present annate to have been inappropriate to the Cistercian abbey there. The parish appears as Killaguyn in the Taxation List of 1302 in the deanery of Othorna and Offlannan, when the Hospitallers were rectors. The ruins of the mediaeval church are in the old graveyard which is now little used. A large stone cross of note can be seen on the roadside opposite the cemetery gate. For Molahiffe see no. 41.

Beatae Mariae de Kyrie-eleison alias O'Dorney, et vicariarum de Kyllhyn ac de Maghohflahymh parrochialium ecclesiarum Artfertensis diocesis, quorum fructus viz. monasterii triginta et vicariarum huiusmodi, decem et octo marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt, vacantium per devolutionem etc. Et de monasterio in eventum etc. provideri mandatur; et vicariae commendantur eidem, sub data Romae xvi. Kal. Maii anno octavo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra duos menses post habitam possessionem collectori in partibus sub poenis Camerae. Et iuravit quia eventualis. (Ibid., f. 154.)

108. Dicta die [24 Maii] Dns. Thateus Ymuryhyrthaygh, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllmaneayn dictae diocesis, cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt, vacantis per devolutionem. Et vocato Dermitio detentore etc. in eventum mandatur provideri dicto Thateo sub data Romae Non. Maii anno octavo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus infra duos menses post habitam possessionem sub poenis Camerae. Et iuravit etc. quia in bulla narratur de possessore etc. (Ibid., f. 156.)

## 1493

109. Dicta die [10 Maii] Ven. vir Dns. Geraldus Sthach, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata canonicatus ecclesiae Artfertensis et prebendae de Deserthay nuncupatae in eadem; ac de Dyssertotryallack et de Lystuayl necnon de Antro Sancti Berardini [*recte* Brandani] parrochialium ecclesiarum Artfertensis diocesis, perpetuarum vicariarum, quorum viz. canonicatus et prebendae quatuor, et vicariarum huiusmodi insimul viginti marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt, certo modo vacantium. Et providetur de canonicatu et prebenda, et uniuntur ad vitam etc. dictae vicariae dictis canonicatui et prebendae, sub data viii. Kal. Maii anno primo. Et promisit solvere quamprimum habuerit possessionem etc. sub poenis Camerae. Iuravit etc. quia narrat intrusum. (*Diversor. Alex. VI, 1493-94, f. 8.*)

108. For Killnaneayn see no. 44.

109. Deserthay of this annate is situated a few miles south of Castleisland and is now known simply as Dysert. In no. 137 the name is spelled Disertayn and in no. 145 Diserthain, while in the Taxation List of 1302 it is reproduced as Disertangy. The second part of the word enshrines the name of a sept of the Ciar-raighe—the Uí Angáin. The full name written in Irish would read Disert-Ó-nAngáin. Dysert was the treasurer's prebend, and the old graveyard there is still used.

For Dysert Odriallach see no. 91; for Listowel see no. 71.

O'Brennan (Uaimh Bhréanainn) was a small parish in the hill country north-east of Tralee. It is worth noting that in the Taxation List of 1302, the Church of St. Brandan's Cave, as O'Brennan is there called, is placed in the deanery of Othorna and Offlannan though separated from it by Stack's mountain range. In the Visitation of 1615 the parish is set down as a living of the archdeacon of Ardfert. The parish is marked on the O.S. map and the graveyard where the mediaeval church stood is still used.



110. Die 18 Maii, Ven. vir Dns. Geraldus Stak, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata rectoriae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kyllury dictae diocesis, necnon cancellariae dictae ecclesiae Artfertensis, quarum viz. cancellariae octo; ac rectoriae et vicariae praedictarum insimul trigintaduarum marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt, per devolutionem vacantium. Et mandatur de novo provideri et uniri rectoria cancellariae sub data xi. Kal. Maii anno primo. Et promisit solvere collectori in partibus, habita possessione, sub poenis Camerae. Juravit etc. quia Hibernicus et narrat [intrusum?] etc. (Ibid., f. 18.)

## 1494

111. Die 26 dicti [Feb.] Dns. Fernandus Sanctii, prior ecclesiae Seguntin. ut principalis et privata persona, vice et nomine Jacobi Treannt, canonici Artfertensis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata de Dunwrlined et de Kyllmaelkiadir et de Kinedarid [Rinebarid?], parrochialium ecclesiarum Artfertensis diocesis perpetuarum vicariarum, quarum insimul viginti marcharum sterlingorum [fructus etc.]; de quibus mandatur provideri dicto Jacobo, per privationem in forma iuris, vocatis vocandis etc., sub data vii. Id. Feb. anno secundo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra sex menses a die subsecuti effectus quia est eventualis et Hibernicalis sub poenis Camerae. Juravit etc. (Ibid., f. 163.)

112. Dicta die [3 Martii] Dns. Fernardus Sanctii, prior ecclesiae Seguntin. ut principalis et privata persona, ac vice et nomine Johannis Ymwrhyrta, perpetui vicarii parrochialis ecclesiae de Kylltolach, Artfertensis diocesis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata canonicatus et prebendae de Kinard ac perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Molaythm, necnon prioratus per priorem soliti gubernari, Beatae Mariae Insfaithlin, O.S.A., dictae Artfertensis diocesis, quorum viz. canonicatus et prebendae quatuor; prioratus triginta; necnon vicariae duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione; de quibus mandatur provideri dicto Johanni per privationem in forma iuris, vocatis vocandis, sub data xiii. Kal. Martii anno secundo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra sex menses collectori in partibus more Hibernicali sub poenis etc. (*Diversor. Alex. VI, 1494-95, f. 2.*)

113. Die 2 Aprilis, Dermitius Mackanygh [vel Mackarrygh] clericus Artfertensis diocesis, obligavit se Camerae pro annata rectoriae de

110. For Killury and the chancellor's prebend see nos. 2 and 32. In the present annate the vicarage in question is probably Kilmaltheadar.

111. For Dunurlin and Kilmalkedar see nos. 61 and 32. A mandate dated twelve years earlier (*C.P.L.*, xiii. 112) dealing with the appointment of the same James Treannt shows that the third benefice in question in the present annate was the perpetual vicarage of Rinn-bheara (cf. no. 36).

112. We have already met John O'Muircheartaigh being appointed to the perpetual vicarages of Kiltallagh and Kinard as well as to a canonry and prebend of the dioceses (cf. no. 105). In the present annate he acquires, in addition, the canonry and prebend of Kinard, the perpetual vicarage of Molahiffe (cf. no. 41) and the priorship of Innisfallen whose lax state Donal O'Sullivan was deputed to deal with fifteen years previously in 1479 (cf. no. 74).

113. For Inis-uasail or Dromod and Kilcrohane see nos. 16 and 20.



Ynyswossayl alias de Dromad ac Kyllcrochayn, parrochialium ecclesiarum dictae diocesis, vacantium per devolutionem; et quorum fructus etc. vigintiquatuor marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et de quibus provideri mandatur dicto Dermotio sub data Non. Martii anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam collectori in partibus infra quatuor menses, habita possessione, sub poenis Camerae. Juravit etc. (Ibid., f. 22.)

114. Dicta die [5 Aprilis] Patricius Fytzmoris, decanus ecclesiae Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae pro annata parrochialis ecclesiae de Dromyeraynd dictae Artfertensis diocesis, vacantis per devolutionem, cuius fructus etc. decem marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt; de qua provideri mandatur dicto Patricio sub data xvi. Kal. Aprilis anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam collectori in partibus infra tres menses etc. Juravit etc. (Ibid., f. 24.)

115. Die 11 dicti [Julii], Nicholaus Ohuran, presbiter Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata parrochialis ecclesiae de Antro Sancti Brandani, dictae diocesis, et canonicatus et prebendae, quorum viz. [canonicatus et prebendae] quatuor, et vicariae praedictae cuius viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione [fructus etc.]; de quibus mandatur sibi provideri certo modo etc. et sub data iii. Kal. Junii anno secundo. Et promisit solvere annatam collectori in partibus more Hibernicali. Juravit etc. (Ibid., f. 109.)

116. Dicta die [3 Aprilis] una bulla unionis vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Akadeo, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius quinque marcharum sterlingorum, prebendae ipsius ecclesiae, cuius octo [fructus etc.] pro Donato Oconayl, sub data Non. Martii anno secundo. Restituta [bullae] sine obligatione. (Ibid., f. 205.)

117. Dicta die [ut supra] una bulla pro Jo. Osuglieuayn unionis vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Agalasidurryn Artfertensis diocesis, cuius sex, vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Chilloneayn dictae diocesis, cuius octo marcharum sterlingorum [fructus etc.] sub data ut supra. Restituta [bullae] ut supra. (Ibid., f. 205.)

#### 1498

118. Die quinta Maii, Ven. vir Dns. Geraldus Stack, clericus Clonensis

114. For Dromyeraynd see no. 92.

115. For O'Brennan (Uaimh-Bhrénainn) see no. 109.

116. This entry unites the archdeacon's prebend of Aghadoc with the perpetual vicarage of the said parish in favour of Domhnaill O'Conaill.

117. This entry unites the vicarages of Killonayn (cf. no. 65) and Agalasidurryn in favour of John O'Sullivan. The place-name Aglasidurryn refers no doubt to the parish of Aglish (marked on the O.S. map) which is situated N.W. of Killarney and now incorporated in the modern parish of Furies. It appears under the corrupt form of Ogirrmys in the Taxation List of 1302. The old graveyard of Aglish is still used.

118. For the chancellor see no. 32. The small parish of Kilflynn (marked on the O.S. map) is now incorporated in the modern Catholic parish of Abbeydorney. It appears in the Taxation List of 1302 as Killen Hospital. (Killen = Cill-Fhlainn). That would seem to indicate that at that date the parish was inappropriate to the Hospitallers but the *C.P.L.* or annates do not indicate that they were still the rectors in the fifteenth century. St. Flann of Kerry is listed in the genealogy of Irish saints published in *Arch. Hib.*, vi., appendix, p. 108. The old graveyard of Kilflynn is still used and St. Flann's well is not very far distant. Annates 110, 118, and 119 are paid by Gerald Stack but possibly there are three people of the same name in question.

diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata cancellariae ecclesiae Artfertensis, ac Kilflond parrochialis ecclesiae rectoriae Artfertensis diocesis, quarum omnium vigintiocto marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt. Et providetur sub data v. Id. Aprilis anno sexto. Et promisit solvere infra annum etc. quia Hibernicus et narravit intrusum etc. (*Diversor. Alex. VI, 1498-99, f. 3.*)

119. Die dicta [10 Maii] Ven. vir Dns. Geraldus Stack, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata archidiaconatus Artfertensis ac de Aglalisnalamurle necnon de Klyeathan perpetuarum vicariarum et de Chillary Artfertensis diocesis, parrochialium ecclesiarum quarum omnium insimul octuaginta marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt. Et providetur sub data tertio Non. Maii anno sexto. Et promisit solvere collectori in partibus sub poenis Camerae, habita possessione, quia narravit intrusum. (*Ibid., f. 7.*)

120. Die dicta [29 Maii], Ven. vir Dns. Riccardus Fismoris, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata rectoriae parrochialis ecclesiae de Chillayn [?], Artfertensis diocesis, et vicariae eiusdem parrochialis ecclesiae, quarum insimul septuaginta [*sic*] marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt, per privationem fiendam in partibus vacaturarum. Et mandatur provideri sub data viii. Id. Maii anno sexto. Et promisit collectori etc. quia eventualis. (*Ibid., f. 22.*)

121. Die dicta [2 Junii], una bulla unionis rectoriae parrochialis ecclesiae de Fynoue Artfertensis diocesis, cancellariae ecclesiae Artfertensis ad vitam Thomae Lombrai, Artfertensis diocesis, ad vitam ipsius unitae, sub data vii. Kal. Junii, anno sexto. Restituta [bulla] sine obligatione quia unita [rectoria] non excedit 24 florenos. (*Ibid., f. 212.*)

#### 1499

122. Die dicta [11 Feb.] Dns. Donatus Oconyll, canonicus ecclesiae Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Caharbresten, dictae Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt. Et unitur ad vitam ipsius Donati dictis canonicatui et prebendae ad eius vitam, et etiam possidentur ab eodem ambo, viz. vicaria et canonicatus etc. Et uniuntur sub data Romae, v. Kal. Jan. anno septimo. Et promisit solvere collectori in partibus etc. sub poenis etc. Juravit etc. quia Hibernicus. (*Ibid., f. 189.*)

119. For the archdeacon of Ardferit see no. 39. The place-name Aglalisnalamurle in this annate looks like Aglish-na-lainne for which see no. 36. For Killahan and Killury see nos. 107 and 2.

120. The place-name Chillayn is uncertain. It can hardly be Kilflynn of no. 118 and the value of 70 marks makes any suggestion of Killahan or Killiney doubtful. The name Fitzmaurice places it in north Kerry.

121. For this type of annate see introductory note. The rectory of the parish church of Finuge (cf. no. 95) is to be united to the diocesan chancellor (cf. no. 32) for the lifetime of Thomas Lombrai (Lombard?).

122. For Caharbreslin see no. 14. The transaction of this annate is confirmed by the item quoted below as no. 124.

123. Die 11 dicti Feb., D. Comachus Magegarig [Magcarig ?], rector parochialis ecclesiae de Turremud Artfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata canonicatus et prebendae in ecclesia Artfertensi, per eandem bullam erectae et in simplicem prebendam ad ipsius Comacti vitam erectae, cum archidiaconatu et vicaria de Acadeo eisdem canonicatui et vicaria prebendae unitis; quorum fructus viz. canonicatus duarum, archidiaconatus vero viginti, et primae octo et secundae vicariae eisdem unitarum decem marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et uniuntur sub data Romae iii. Kal. Jan. anno septimo. Et promisit solvere collectori in partibus etc. quia Hibernicus etc. sub poenis etc. Juravit etc. (Ibid., f. 190.)

124. Die 11 Feb. una bulla unionis perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Kahurbriston Artfertensis diocesis, canonicatui et prebendae dictae ecclesiae, quas Donatus Oconyll obtinet, sub data Romae v. Kal. Jan. anno septimo. Restituta [bullae] sine obligatione quia unita vicaria et canonicatus et prebenda non excedunt 24 florenorum. (Ibid., f. 266.)

125. Die dicta [7 Martii] Dns. Florentius Osuleuayn [clericus Artfertensis?] diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Drimtariff Artfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt, certo modo vacantis. Et providetur sub data Romae x. Kal. Martii anno septimo. Et promisit solvere collectori in partibus, habita possessione, sub poenis etc. quia Hibernicus et narrat intrusum. (*Diversor. Alex. VI, 1499, f. 5.*)

126. Die dicta [14 Martii] una bulla pro Galfergido Ochonyll, clerico Artfertensis diocesis, erectionis vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Kyldan [?] dictae diocesis, sub data Romae v. Kal. Junii anno septimo, in simplicem prebendam in ecclesia Artfertensi ad vitam ipsius; unitur et sibi provisum sub data Romae v. Kal. . . . Restituta [bullae] sine obligatione quia non excedit sex marcas sterlingorum. (Ibid., f. 203.)

## 1500

127. Die 24 Martii, Edemundus Fisinoris, clericus Artfertensis,

123. Turremud is Dromod (see no. 16), and the name of the rector seems to be Cormac MacCarthaigh. In the present annate he acquires four benefices—(1) a diocesan canonry; (2) the vicarage of a simple prebend erected for his lifetime (cf. no. 126); (3) the archdeaconry of Aghadoe; (4) the vicarage of Aghadoe.

124. The entry numbered 124 bears the same date as no. 122 and confirms the transaction mentioned therein.

125. Dromtariffe: see no. 46.

126. The parish church mentioned in this entry may be Kildacom (cf. Index to parishes). The perpetual vicarage is to be erected into a 'simple prebend' for the lifetime of the appointee who, it may be noted, is not described as a capitular dignitary but simply as a cleric. Men were constantly being admitted to simple canonries or simple prebends in that age, but it was not until they had acquired both that they became full members of the chapter. (Cf. Thompson, *The English Clergy in the Later Middle Ages*, p. 77).

127. The first place mentioned in this annate seems to be Rinnbeara (cf. no. 36). Its value is set down as eight marks in nos. 36, 50, 59, and 68. That would leave the second place mentioned (a rectory whose name is uncertain) as worth one mark.



obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Ryndweare dictae diocesis, vacantis per resignationem David Fisinoris, ac rectoriae de Baleagari dictae diocesis, certo modo vacantium, quarum insimul fructus etc. novem marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt et de quibus, vocatis vocandis, provideri mandatur dicto Edemundo, sub data vi. Id. Feb. anno septimo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus sub poenis Camerae. Juravit etc. (*Lib. X. annat. Alex. VI, 1500, f. 53.*)

128. Die 16 Aprilis, Johannes Iscolay obligavit se Camerae pro annata vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Chilmeny, Artfertensis diocesis, certo modo vacantis, et cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt; et de qua provideri mandatur dicto Johanni sub data x. Kal. Aprilis anno octavo. (*Ibid., f. 70.*)

129. Die 28 Aprilis, una bulla unionis vicariae cuius [fructus] quatuor marcharum sterlingorum aliae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Colyn, Artfertensis diocesis, ad vitam Johannis Ymirrhi, sub data vi. Id. Aprilis anno octavo. (*Ibid., f. 223.*)

### 1503

130. Die 27 Maii, Dns. Geraldus de Geraldinis, archidiaconus ecclesiae Artfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata dicti archidiaconatus, certo modo vacantis, cuius fructus etc. vigintiquatuor marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra annum et mensem collectori in partibus sub poenis Camerae. Et juravit etc. Restituta [bulla] quia narratur intrusus. (*Diversor. Alex. VI, 1503, f. 93.*)

131. Dicta die [8 Junii] D. Phyllipus de Girardinis clericus Artfertensis diocesis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata cancellariae ecclesiae Artfertensis, et de Offonach, ac de Kilmaelkeadir et de Garifynach parrochialium ecclesiarum perpetuae vicariae [sic] dictae diocesis, certis modis vacantium, quarum insimul trigintaduarum marcharum sterlingorum. Et mandatur provideri de cancellaria ac vicariae eidem uniri ad vitam dicti Phyllipi sub data v. Kal. Maii anno

128. Kilmeen (marked on the O.S. map) corresponds to the modern parish of Boherbee in north Cork. The old graveyard, which is very close to the Cloyne border, is still in use. Who the rectors were does not appear. Kilmeen gets the alternative name of Kyllatuail in *C.P.L.*, xi. 350 and in no. 133.

129. The first vicarage (un-named) most probably was Nohoval-Daly which adjoined Cullen and which was valued in no. 79 at four marks. For Cullen see no. 49 and concerning John O'Murchadha (if this be the same person as was in question nineteen years earlier) see nos. 78 and 79.

130. For the archdeacon of Ardfert see no. 39.

131. Re the chancellor and Kilmalkedar see no. 32. The vicarage written as Offonach may be Feohanach which is the name of a townland in the parish of Kilquane (also called Paróiste Múrach from the Norman family of de More who had a castle there) now incorporated in the parish of Ballyferriter in west Kerry. The parish of Kilquane was inappropriate to Owney Cistercian abbey in the diocese of Emly (*Arch. Hib.*, iv. 191). The parish is marked on the O.S. map and the old graveyard is still used.

The small parish of Garfinny (marked on the O.S. map) adjoined Dingle parish to the east. The old graveyard is still used. Who the rectors were does not appear.

undecimo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus sub poenis Camerae infra annum aut infra mensem in forma. Et juravit etc. Restituta [bulla] quia in bulla narratur intrusus. (Ibid., f. 102.)

132. Die 9 dicti [Junii] Edimundus de Geraldinis, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata parrochialium ecclesiarum de Ardamalebeg dictae diocesis, et Eglasnalame alias Balytayg et de Kyluri, dictae diocesis, quorum [sic] insimul sexaginta marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt, certo modo vacantium. Et mandatur erigi in canonicatum parrochialis ecclesia de Ardvalebeag; et alias mandantur uniri ad vitam dicti Edemundi eidem canonicatui erigendi, sub data x. Kal. Junii anno undecimo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus infra annum aut infra mensem in forma sub poenis Camerae. Et juravit etc. Restituta [bulla] quia in bulla narratur intrusus. (Ibid., f. 102.)

133. Die dicta [19 Junii] Willermus Vmirrchu, clericus Corcagiensis diocesis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata vicariae perpetuae parrochialis ecclesiae de Kiluy alias Kilmen, Artfertensis diocesis, vacantis certo modo; quae mandatur erigi in canonicatum et prebendam in ecclesia Artfertensi ad vitam ipsius Guilleelmi etc., cuius fructus etc. quatuordecim marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt etc.; de quibus mandatur provideri eidem Guillelmo sub data x. Kal. Junii anno undecimo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam infra annum aut mensem etc. collectori in partibus etc. Restituta [bulla] quia in bulla narratur intrusus etc. (Ibid., f. 112.)

### 1505

134. Die 29 Martii, Ven. vir Donatus Odaly, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Dromyrna, Artfertensis diocesis, vacantis certo modo, cuius fructus decem marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et providetur eidem Donato, sub data pridie Id. Martii anno secundo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus juxta morem et stilum Hibernicorum. (*Diversor. Julii II, 1504-05*, f. 114.)

135. Dicta die [19 Aprilis] Ven. vir Edimundus Fismoris, canonicus Artfertensis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata parrochialis

132. The first parish in question in this annate seems to be Stradbally, in the modern parish of Castlegregory, which is marked on the O.S. map and whose old graveyard is still used. The name as transcribed in the text of the annate seems to be Ard-bhaile-beag. That would be in keeping with the name Ardbally in the Taxation List of 1302 and with Ardbale *alias* Frattbalebeid of *C.P.L.*, ix. 539.

For Eaglais-na-lainne see no. 36. The *alias* Balytayg is not to be taken as meaning the modern parish of Ballyheige which in the fifteenth century was known as Glen-árd-bhaile (cf. *C.P.L.*, vi. 372; vii. 244; xiii. 472). The alternative name Balytayg for Beara (Eaglais-na-lainne) only shows that in the fifteenth century the name Baile-Thaigh was applied to a wider area than at the present time. For Killury see annate no. 2.

133. For Kilmeen see no. 128.

134. For Dromeryn see no. 92.

135. Kilconly (marked on the O.S. map) was a small parish situated in the north-west corner of the modern parish of Ballybunion. The old graveyard of Kilconly is still used. For Killury see no. 2 and for Eaglais-na-lainne see no. 36.

ecclesiae de Killconly et de Kyllury integre, ac de Aglaysnalany alias Keynucare [*recte* Reynbarra] Artfertensis diocesis, parochialium ecclesiarum rectoriarum, vacantium certo modo, quorum [*sic*] insimul vigintiocto marcharum sterlingorum fructus etc. non excedunt. Et uniuntur canonicatui et prebendae ecclesiae Artfertensis ad vitam ipsius Edimundi sub data ix. Kal. Aprilis anno secundo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus juxta morem Hibernicorum. (Ibid., 134.)

136. Die 3 Junii, Eugenius Ymurhiorda, clericus Artifferdensis [*sic*] diocesis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata parochialis ecclesiae de Enach dictae diocesis, et Odergayn et de Aglaisougiram, vacantium certo modo etc. quarum vicariarum decem marcharum sterlingorum fructus etc., quae uniuntur praedictae rectoriae etc., sub data xiii. Kal. Junii anno secundo. Et promisit solvere collectori in partibus post habitam possessionem more Hibernicorum. Restituta [*bullae*] quia narratur intrusus. (*Diversor. Julii II, 1505-06, f. 3.*)

## 1506

137. Dicta die [25 Feb.] Ven. vir Dns. Mauritius Stack, presbiter Artfertensis diocesis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata canonicatus ecclesiae Artfertensis de Barglio (?) et de Berico (?) ac de Dicertayn, nuncupatae prebendae, ac perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Roymero alias Aglasnalanny, Artfertensis diocesis, vacantium certo modo; quorum viz. canonicatus et prebendae trium, ac vicariae novem marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et uniuntur ad vitam ipsius Mauriti sub data Kal. Feb. anno tertio. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus juxta morem Hibernicorum. (*Diversor. Julii II, 1506, f. 19.*)

138. Die 5 Martii, Ven. vir Ricardus Stack, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata archidiaconatus ecclesiae Artfertensis vacantis certo modo; cui mandantur uniri vicaria et rectoria ecclesiae de Kyllflogyn, Artfertensis diocesis, ad vitam ipsius Ricardi; cuius archidiaconatus fructus quadraginta marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et providetur eidem Ricardo sub data pridie Kal. Feb. anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam collectori in partibus. Restituitur [*bullae*] quia privatio in forma juris et pro Hibernico. (Ibid., f. 28.)

139. Dicta die [23 Aprilis], Ven. vir Thadaeus Ymulckonire obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata perpetuae vicariae parochialis ecclesiae de Chylonayn, Artfertensis diocesis, cuius [fructus] decem

136. For Annagh see no. 63. The name Odergayn is no doubt Clogherbrien for which see no. 90. Aglaiscugiram seems to be the same name as that discussed above in no. 117.

137. The first two place-names in this entry are very corrupt and can only be guessed. Barglio may be Tralee and Berico may be Derryco (near Rattoo) or perhaps Anthro as in no. 145, i.e. Uaimh Bhréannainn for which see no. 109. For Dicertayn see no. 109. The *alias* Eaglais-na-lainne shows that the correct reading of the next name is Rinnbeara for which see no. 36.

138. For the archdeacon of Ardfert see no. 39; for Kilflynn see no. 118.

139. For Killonayn see no. 65.



marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et providetur eidem Thadaeo sub data pridie Kal. Martii anno tertio. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus. (Ibid., f. 66.)

140. Dicta die [30 Aprilis] Thadeus Omulchonir, clericus Artfertensis obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata prioratus Sancti Michaelis de Rupe, O.S.A., Artfertensis diocesis, ac vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Chilimealach, eiusdem diocesis, vacantium certo modo, quorum viz. prioratus octuaginta et vicariae decem marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt, sub data xi. Kal. Aprilis anno tertio. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus. (Ibid., f. 68.)

## 1507

141. Dicta die [31 Julii] Dns. Carolus Yconcuyr, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata Karoman (?) et de Kylluri, ac rectoriae de Hacamalun et de Lyseltyn parrochialium ecclesiarum perpetuarum vicariarum ac custodiae ecclesiae de Inyschahy de Alto Angelorum, Artfertensis et Limericensis diocesis, certo modo vacantium, et quorum [sic] insimul fructus etc. septuaginta marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem estimationem valorem annuum non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri dicto Dno. Carolo sub data x. Kal. Junii anno quarto. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam collectori in partibus. (*Diversor. Julii II, 1506-07*, f. 153.)

## 1511

142. Dicta die [23 Martii] Dns. Florentius Ysullibayn, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata vicariae parrochialis ecclesiae de Conocayn dictae diocesis, certo modo vacantis, cuius fructus vigintiquinque marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri sub data iii. Kal. Martii anno octavo. Et promisit solvere collectori in partibus more Hibernico sub poenis etc. Juravit etc. Restituta [bulla] quia per privationem in forma juris. (*Diversor. Julii II, 1510-11*, f. 66.)

## 1516

143. Die 15 Oct., Nicolaus Ohuran, presbiter Artfertensis diocesis, praesens [vel principalis], obligavit se Camerae Apostolicae pro annata de Nachawel ac de Kyllbanarioyi [Kyllyntierna?] parrochialium ecclesiarum dictae diocesis, perpetuarum vicariarum, certo modo vacantium, quarum insimul fructus quindecim marcharum sterlingorum de quibus

140. For the priory of de Rupe see no. 64; for Killemlagh see no. 9.

141. The first place-name Karoman, in no. 141, is so corrupt that its identification can only be a guess. It may be Tarmon (de Senán) in Kilnaughtin (Tarbert) parish. For Killury, Aghavallan, and Liselton see nos. 2, 5, and 31. For Inis Cathaigh see the Limerick annates nos. 39 and 126, *Arch. Hib.*, x. 118, 156.

142. For Knockane see no. 18.

143. For Nohoval and Killeentierna see nos. 80 and 43.

mandatur provideri dicto Nicolao sub data xiii. Kal. Oct. anno quarto. Promisit solvere et certificare collectoribus in eventum [*sic*] sub poenis Camerae et juravit. Restituta [bullae] quia in bulla narratur intrusus. (*Diversor. Leonis X, 1516, f. 6.*)

## 1517

144. Die 5 Martii, Dns. Thomas Hosse, presbiter Artfertensis diocesis, praesens [*vel* principalis], obligavit se Camerae pro annata de Kylmaylicadyr ac de Balenacurthe, parochialium ecclesiarum perpetuarum vicariarum ac rectoriae etiam de Balenacurthe, Artfertensis diocesis, vacantium certo modo, quarum insimul fructus sexdecim marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri dicto Thomae sub data iv. Kal. Martii anno quarto. Et promisit solvere collectori in partibus more Hibernico. (*Diversor. Leonis X, 1517, f. 47.*)

145. Dicta die [24 Martii], Dns. Mauritius Oconcuor, presbiter Artfertensis diocesis, praesens [*vel* principalis] obligavit se pro annata de Antro Sancti Brandani, et de Chillmiaicarti et de Desirchain parochialium ecclesiarum perpetuarum vicariarum, necnon rectoriae de Chair, Artfertensis diocesis, vacantium certo modo; quarum insimul fructus sexdecim marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri dicto Mauritio sub data iv. Id. Martii anno quarto. Et promisit solvere collectori in partibus more Hibernico sub poenis etc. Juravit etc. Restituta [bullae] quia narratur intrusus. (*Ibid., f. 59.*)

146. Dicta die [8 Oct.] Dns. Patricius Fismoris junior, clericus Artfertensis diocesis, praesens [*vel* principalis], obligavit se Camerae pro annata decanatus ac canonicatus et prebendae ecclesiae Artfertensis necnon vicariarum de Dubai [*vel* Dubac] et de Dromierani dictae diocesis vacantium certo modo, quorum insimul fructus quadraginta duarum marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri dicto Patricio sub data xiv. Kal. Oct. anno quinto. Et promisit solvere collectori in partibus more Hibernico. Restituta [bullae] quia in bulla narratur intrusus. (*Diversor. Leonis X, 1517-18, f. 54.*)

147. Dicta die [? Dec.] Dns. Mauritius Stack, canonicus Artfertensis praesens [*vel* principalis], obligavit se Camerae pro annata decanatus

144. For Kilmalkedar and Ballynacourtney see nos. 32 and 105.

145. For O'Brennan see no. 109. The second place-name is very corrupt: perhaps Killeentierna is intended. The third name (Desirchain as written) is Dyserthain for which see no. 109. The fourth name written as Chair may be Currans, a small parish in the barony of Truchanacmy S.E. of Tralee. It appears in the Taxation List of 1302 as Curinys.

146. Re the dean's benefice see no. 17. For Duagh and Dromeryn see nos. 84 and 92.

147. This entry seems to indicate that the appointee to the deanery mentioned in no. 146 was very soon deprived of his office. Annate no. 147 (A.D. 1517) is the latest entry for the diocese of Ardfert. Annates were abolished in England by an Act of Parliament passed by Henry VIII in 1533. They were revived and vested in the Crown by a further act in 1534. An act similar to the English Act of 1534, depriving the Holy See of any right to annates and vesting them instead in the Crown, was passed by the Irish Parliament in 1537 (cf. *Annates of Ulster*, Introduction, p. xxiii).

ecclesiae Artfertensis, vacantis certo modo; cuius fructus triginta marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt. Et mandatur provideri dicto Mauricio sub data xiv. Kal. Dec. anno quinto. Et promisit solvere collectori in partibus more Hibernico sub poenis etc. Juravit etc. Restituta [bullae] quia per privationem in forma juris. (Ibid., f. 95.)

## APPENDIX

### 1. List of Mediaeval Parishes in the Diocese of Ardfert, with an Index of those that appear in the Annates.

- Abbeydorney—*See* O'Dorney.  
 Aghadoe—10, 24, 45, 116, 123.  
 Aghavallen—7, 12, 30, 85, 141.  
 Aglish—117, 136 (?).  
 Annagh—63, 136.  
 Ardfert—Seat of the cathedral up to the Reformation.  
 Ardnagalt—In Corcaguiny. Cf. Taxation List of 1302.  
 Ballincuslane—*See* Killnananama.  
 Ballinvoher—Inch area in Corcaguiny.  
 Ballyconry—Now in Ballybunion parish.  
*See* Derryco. For the rectors see note to no. 27.  
 Ballydriscoll—88.  
 Ballyduff—(Glenahoo in Taxation List of 1302). In Castlegregory parish.  
 Ballyheigue—Parish called Gleann-árd-bhaile in mediaeval times.  
 Ballymacelligott—70.  
 Ballynacourty—105 (?), 144 (?).  
 Ballynahaglish — Cúil-Ó-dTaidhg in Middle Ages; Spa (recent), 52, 75.  
 Ballyseedy—East of Tralee.  
 Beara (Barrow in the O.S. map). *See* Rinn-bheara.  
 Brosna — Dromeryn or Kill-drom-iaraind in Middle Ages—92, 106, 114, 134, 146.  
 Caherciveen—Caherbreslin in Middle Ages—14, 34, 37, 100, 122, 124.  
 Castleisland—Castrum Insulae—1, 42.  
 Clenockynbrisdach (?)—Listed in the Taxation List of 1302 between Cullen and Drishane, co. Cork. Probably Coul-e-knockane of the Down Survey, near Millstreet, co. Cork.  
 Cloghane—In Castlegregory parish. It was impropriate to the Cistercians of Owney, co. Limerick.  
 Clogherbrien—90, 136.  
 Cúil-Ó-dTaidhg—*See* Ballynahaglish.  
 Cullen (co. Cork)—49, 72, 78, 79.  
 Currans—145.  
 Derryco—Now a baile in Rattoo parish. Listed as a parish in the Taxation List of 1302. Probably later represented by the civil parish of Ballyconry.  
 Dingle (Daingean)—8, 13, 47.  
 Donlethi (?)—Listed in Taxation List of 1302 between Dromtariffe and Killnane, but its spelling or location is uncertain.  
 Dounach—Listed as a parish near Kilshenane in 1302. Seems to be Gortacloghane in the civil parish of Kilshenane (barony of Clanmaurice).  
 Drishane (co. Cork)—33, 54.  
 Dromeryn—*See* Brosna.  
 Dromod—16, 101, 113, 123.  
 Dromtariffe (co. Cork)—46, 125.  
 Drumultan—42.  
 Duagh—84, 146.  
 Dunquin—Now the W. portion of Ballyferriter parish.  
 Dunurlin—61, 111.  
 Dysert—i.e., Dysert-Ó-nAngáin S. of Castleisland—109, 137, 145.  
 Dysert-Ó-Driallach—91, 109.  
 Ecclesia Nova—*See* Ballymacelligott.  
 Fenit—52, 88.  
 Finuge—95, 121.  
 Galey—26, 106.  
 Garfinny—131.  
 Gleann-meic-I — In Glencar; *see* Templenoe.  
 Gleann-árd-bhaile—*See* Ballyheigue.  
 Glenbeigh—In the barony of Iveragh.



- Kenmare—Not the modern town but "Old Kenmare" graveyard. The parish was inappropriate to the Augustinians of Innisfallen (*Arch. Hib.*, iv, 191).
- Kilbonane—Now part of Milltown parish.
- Kilcaragh—104.
- Kilcolman—23, 66, 88, 100.
- Kilconly—135.
- Kilcredane—45.
- Kilcrohane—20, 25, 69, 94, 102, 113.
- Kilcummin—In Magunihy barony, Killarney area.
- Kildacom—Variant spelling found in *C.P.L.*, v. 458; vii. 241; x. 515; xi. 213; xiii. 510. Seems to be Valentia Island. 126 (?).
- Kildrum—Now part of Dingle parish.
- Kilfeighney—4, 53.
- Killynn—Also written Killeen, i.e., Cill-Fhlainn—118, 138.
- Kilgarrylander—See Ballydriscoll.
- Kilgarvan—Written Kilcirnanbough in the Taxation List of 1302.
- Kilgobban—In Camp area, Dingle peninsula.
- Killaha (Cill-átha). Now Glenflesk. No certain reference in *C.P.L.* or *Annates*.
- Killaha (de Bello Loco): See note to annate 23.
- Killahan—107, 119.
- Kill-aibhe—Now Kilalee in civil parish of Aghadoe, Fossa area. It was inappropriate to the Augustinians of Innisfallen.
- Killarney—6, 54, 76, 103.
- Kill-drom-iaraínd—See Brosna.
- Killeentierna—43, 143 (?).
- Killeheny—Now in Ballybunion parish. For the rectors see note to annate 27.
- Killemlagh—9, 21, 29, 99, 140.
- Kill-lócán—See Knockane.
- Kill-Lonáin—65, 117 (?) 139.
- Killiney—57, 61, 62.
- Killnaneanma—42, 70.
- Killorglin—Inappropriate to the O.S.A. house of Killaha (*C.P.L.*, v. 153).
- Killury—2, 3, 15, 35, 90, 110, 119, 127 (?), 132, 141.
- Kilmalkedar—32, 40, 62, 83, 110, 111, 118, 131.
- Kilmeen (co. Cork)—128, 133.
- Kilmoily—28, 75.
- Kilnanare—44, 56, 108.
- Kilnaughtin—Tarbert—141 (?). The Augustinians of Rattoo were rectors. (note 27.)
- Kilquane—Paróiste Múrach—now part of Ballyferrier parish—131 (?).
- Kilquane—Graveyard between Rathmore and Barraduff.
- Kilsenán—Also written Monen and Monean, i.e., Mo-Shenán—91.
- Kilshannig—57.
- Kiltallagh—105, 112.
- Kiltomy—53.
- Kinard—105, 112.
- Knockane—Tuogh—18, 73, 96, 142.
- Knockanure—Now part of Moyvane (Newtownsandes) parish. Inappropriate to Rattoo. (note 27.)
- Lethe (?)—Listed in the Taxation List of 1302 between Killury and Kiltallagh.
- Liselton—31, 85, 141.
- Listowel—71, 109.
- Magh-an-Iubhair—See Kilnaughtin. In the Taxation List of 1302 it appears as Mac Inwyr, i.e., if Mac Inwyr is not meant for Cnoc-an-Iubhair.
- Marhin—Now part of the modern parish of Ballyferrier.
- Minard—Now in Dingle parish.
- Molahiffe—41, 87, 107, 112.
- Murhur—5, 11, 19.
- Nohaval—Between Tralee and Castleisland—80, 143.
- Nohaval-Daly—49, 79, 129 (?).
- O'Brennan—109, 115, 137 (?), 145.
- O'Dorney—Abbeydorney—51.
- Prior—Ballinskellings—64, 93, 97, 98, 140.
- Ratass—17, 38, 77, 83, 84, 146, 147.
- Ranalough—This name occurs as a parish in the Taxation List of 1302 between Drumultan and Currans. It is now a baile in Killeentierna parish.
- Rattoo—27, 86, 106.
- Rinn-bheara—36, 50, 59, 68, 111, 119, 127 (?), 132, 135, 137.
- Stradbally—132.
- Templenoe—Now in Kenmare parish, but in *C.P.L.*, xiii. 122 is given as an *alias* for Gleann-meic-I, an old parish in Glencar.
- Tralee—63, 137 (?).
- Tuogh—See Knockane.
- Tuosist—Tuath Ó'Siosta; not Tuath-Aes-Iste. Called Church of St. Makilloge in the Taxation List of 1302, i.e., Kilmakilloge.
- Valentia—Dairbhre or perhaps Kildacom: see above.
- Ventry—Now the western part of Dingle parish.
- Villa Pontis—105, 144 (?).

2. *Index of Annates which refer to the prebends of the diocesan dignitaries.*

Archdeacon of Ardfert (OBrennan parish)—39, 42, 48, 119, 130, 138.

Archdeacon of Aghadoe—10, 24, 123.

Chancellor (Kilmalkedar parish)—32, 40, 62, 83, 110, 111, 118, 131.

Dean (Ratass parish)—17, 38, 77, 83, 84, 146, 147.

Precentor (Kilfeighney parish)—4, 55, 58, 82, 95.

Treasurer (Killemlagh and Dysert parishes)—22, 95, 109.

*Note:* No name or names corresponding to the civil parishes of Kilcasan (Adrigole and Glengariff); Kilnamanagh (Allihies); Killaghenconenagh (Castletownbere); Kilcatherine (Eyerries); Bere Island, appear in the above list. That is because the Bere peninsula was part of the diocese of Ross during this period.

# Obligationes pro Annatis Diocesis Clonfertensis

Edited by

REV. PATRICK K. EGAN

(from the transcript made by Rev. M. A. Costello, O.P.)

## 1420

1. Eadem die [xviii Aprilis], Thomas Okallayd, canonicus monasterii Beate Marie de Cluntuasgert Omany, Clonfortensis diocesis, concordavit pro fructibus male perceptis ex prioratu dicti monasterii, pro xx florenis Camere; de quibus solvit quinque in curia. Alios xv infra xviii menses solvere promisit in curia, sub penis Camere, in forma. (*Diversor. Mart. V, 1419-25, f. 38.*)

## 1421

2. Eadem die [xxvi Sept.], Maurus Okynnaeluth, presbiter Enachdunensis diocesis, tanquam principalis et privata persona obligavit se Camere, nomine Donati O fathyd, super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Killcrumchir alias Sti. Brandani in Kynalechyn, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per promocionem Ruaricii Ohegny; collate eidem Rome apud Sanctam Mariam Maiorem, viii Id. Septembris, anno quarto. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis infra xii menses. (*Diversor. Mart. V, 1421-23, f. 45.*)

1. Cluntuasgert Omany: Priory of Arroasian Canons Regular in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of Clonmacnowen, cf. Egan, 'The Augustinian Priory of St. Mary, Clontuskert O Many', *JGAHS*, xxii (1946). 1-14; nos. 28, 32, 43, 46, 47, 54, 56, 60, 62, 68, 77; *Cal. papal regesta, petitions*, i. 542; *letters*, vi. 163, 201; vii. 423; viii. 53, 545; ix. 472; x. 398, 403, 407, 555; xi. 331, 342; xii. 184, 185, 293, 395, 791; xiii. 49, 153, 157, 370, 375, 377, 461, 497, 723, 724, 760; xiv. [unpublished]. 66, A.D. 1486, 1488. O Kallayd, i.e., O'Kelly.

2. Cf. nos. 4, 11, 12, 16, 27, 34; *Cal. papal letters*, v. 269; vii. 523, 542; ix. 25, 339; x. 283; xi. 213, 485; xii. 193; xiii. 602; 622. Kynalechyn, i.e., Cinel Fechin, a territory co-extensive with the modern O.S. parish of Ballynakill. The name survives as Kilnelahan, the official name of the Catholic parish of Abbey, conjoint with Duniry. There were many variants, e.g. Kinalekin, Kinalaghin, Keveleghin, Kynnaleighen (Dalton, 'The Abbey of Kilnalahan', *JGAHS*, vi. 10ff.). Killcrumchir, i.e., Cell cruimtir, variously given in *Cal. papal letters* as Cyllcrunnchyr, Kyllermurthy, Kyllhornnnchere, Kyllcrumchir, Kyllernymhyr etc.; later called the vicarage of Ballynakill (Clonfert Visitation, 1591, T.C.D. MS. E.3.14; Regal Visitation, 1615, T.C.D. MS. 1066). O hEignigh, i.e. Heagney, a not uncommon name in the area. O Fathaidh, i.e. Fahy, a family established in the parish of Kiltomas nearby, on the western slopes of Slieve Aughty. O Kynnaeluth, i.e. Ó Cinnfhaolaidh, O'Kinneally.



3. Die xviii predicti [Nov.], David Ochallanan, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Lochrigch, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus xii marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum Dermicii Omurcuayn extra curiam; collate eidem Rome etc., vi Id. Novembris, anno quarto. (Ibid., f. 63.)

## 1423

4. Eadem die [xv Marcii], Wilhalmus Offatyd, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Kyllcrunhir, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per resignacionem Dionisii Yegrild extra curiam; collate eidem Rome etc., iii Non. Februarii, anno sexto. (Ibid., f. 228.)

5. Eadem die [ut supra], prefatus Wilhalmus, ut principalis, obligavit se Camere, nomine Ruogrici Ohegrihd, super annata perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Lochrigachi, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per resignacionem David Ykalanain extra curiam; collate eidem Rome etc., v Id. Februarii, anno sexto. (Ibid.)

## 1425

6. Eadem die [xiii Nov.], Malachias Ymadeyn, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Clonfertensis, cuius fructus quindecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum Malachie Okeallay extra curiam; collati eidem Rome etc., v Id. Septembris, anno octavo. (*Diversor. Mart. V, 1424-27, f. 105.*)

3. Cf. nos. 5, 18, 30, 40, 48, 62, 64, 76, 78; *Cal. papal letters*, v. 106, vi. 427, vii. 109, 190; ix. 537; x. 396; xii. 37, 80, 123, 240, 413; xiii. 741, 835; xiv. [unpublished]. A.D. 1488. Lochrigch, i.e. Loughrea. Ó Callanáin, a Galway family, coarbs of Kilcahill in the parish of Annadown; the name is found, but not in great numbers, in the baronies of Leitrim and Loughrea. David Ó Callanain was a priest of the diocese of Kilmacduagh [Father Costello's note]. O Murchain, i.e., Murchadhan, a Hy Many family name (O'Donovan, *Hy Many*, p. 63) anglicised as Murchan, Morgan, Moran etc.

4. Cf. nos. 2, 5, 11, 12, 21; *Cal. papal letters*, vii. 265; x. 394, 396; xi. 213. Yegrild and Yegnihd (vii. 265) are corrupt forms of Ohegny.

5. Cf. no. 3.

6. Archdeaconry, cf. nos. 35, 36, 51, 58, 66, 74, 75; *Cal. papal letters*, i. 395; v. 99; vi. 46, 414; vii. 423; ix. 167, 188, 389, 537; x. 200, 283, 392, 393, 527; xi. 206, 218, 486, 488; xii. xxix, 123, 203, 293, 395, 414, 512, 791; xiii. 92, 340, 348, 370, 373. Ymadeyn, i.e., O'Madden.

## 1426

7. Eadem die [xxvi Feb.], Dermicius Oscyredayn, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata rectorie ruralis de Ceandmagyd, per Mauricii Ocormachayn, et perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Lychmolassy, Clonfertensis diocesis, per Mauricii Yhanrichayn obitum extra curiam vacancium, quarum fructus septem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione; collatarum eidem Rome etc., iii Kal. Februarii, anno nono. (Ibid., f. 130.)

8. Eadem die [xviii Iulii], Dermicius Osyridean, perpetuus vicarius parrochialis ecclesie de Thyrhineasrach, Clonfertensis diocesis, procuratoris nomine, et Donaldus Osechnasayd, rector parrochialis ecclesie de Ardrachy, Duacensis [diocesis], ambo tanquam principales et private persone, obligarunt se Camere, nomine Wollialmi Omadadayn, super annata monasterii Beate Marie de Portupuro, Clonfertensis, ordinis S. Augustini, cuius fructus vigintiquinque marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum Karoli Omadadayn extra curiam; collati eidem Rome etc., xviii Kal. Februarii, anno nono. Item promiserunt producere mandatum ratificationis infra x menses. (Ibid., f. 180.)

9. Die dicta [secunda Marcii], una bulla pro Dermicio Yclunian, super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Killconane, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus quinque marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. (Ibid., f. 265.)

## 1427

10. Die xii dicti mensis Februarii, una bulla pro Donaldto Oseachnasayg, super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Mylygsynna,

7. Cf. nos. 8, 21; *Cal. papal letters*, v. 99, 104, 109; vi. 423; vii. 452; ix. 153, 201; xiii. 764. Ceandmagyd *als.* Cymimacgid, Ceandiuagid, Ceandmuge (*Cal. papal letters, passim*), Kynnugi, Kynmunmugy (*Taxation*, 1302), Kenmoy (*Cal. Docs. Ir.*, v. 11), i.e., Cennmaonmuige or Cennmuige, identified as Templebanagh (Books of Survey and Distribution) and now Lisheen in Duniry parish (MacAodhagain, 'Torainn Mhaonmhai', *Galvia*, i. 18). Lychmolassy, i.e., the modern parish of Lickmolassy. Oscyredayn, i.e., Ó Sfrideáin, an ecclesiastical family, erenaghs of Granard. Ocormachayn, i.e., Ó Cormacáin, *angl.* Cormican, an ecclesiastical family in various places; in Clonfert they founded Abbeygormican, a monastery of canons regular. Yhanrichayn, i.e., Ó h-Anracháin, *angl.* Hanrahan, an erenagh family; the name is common in south Clonfert.

8. Cf. nos. 23, 45; *Cal. papal letters*, vii. 424, 452, 487, 491; x. 307; xii. 557. Thyrhmeasrach, the modern parish of Tiranascragh. Ardrachy, i.e., Ardrahan, diocese of Kilmacduagh. O'Madadayn, i.e., Ó Madadháin, now Ó Madaidhín, *angl.* O'Madden; a family of the Uí Maine, chiefs of Siol Anmchadha now the barony of Longford. Osechnasayd, i.e., O'Shaughnessy; cf. no. 12 and *Cal. papal letters*, viii. 204. *De Portu Puro*: cf. nos. 23, 38, 45, 50, 62, 72; *Cal. papal letters*, v. 103; vi. 259, 467, 478, 480, 494, 507; vii. 181; viii. 200, 542; ix. 226; x. 283, 307, 555; xii. xxv. 37, 123, 240, 557; xiii. 389, 760, 835; xiv [unpublished], A.D. 1486 (*bis*): a monastery of canons regular of the Arroasian Congregation situated close to the cathedral of Clonfert.

9. Cf. nos. 15, 37, 44, 61, 65. Kilconane, *als.* Killconan, Kiltonan, Ciullcuban, Kyllcuahain, Killcuan (*Taxation* 1302; *Cal. papal letters*, xii. 203, 409; xiii. 764; *Regal Visitation*, 1615); probably *recte* Cillcuabhain, now Killquaine, a parish in the barony of Longford. Yclunian, i.e., Ó Cluanáin, Cloonan; *Cal. papal letters*, ix. 345.

10. Mylygsynna, i.e., Milec Sinna, the parish of Meelick on the Shannon, Longford barony; cf. nos. 35, 36, 38, 58, 74; *Cal. papal letters*, vi. 467; vii. 487; ix. 470; x. 555; xii. 395. Oseachnasayg, cf. no. 8.

Clonfortensis diocesis, cuius fructus sex marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. (*Diversor. Mart. V, 1426-28 [recte, 1427-28], f. 229.*)

11. Die dicta [iii Sept.], una bulla pro Willelmo Ofathyd, super rectoria parrochialis ecclesie de Dundaygre, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius duodecim, et [pro] Donato Omuregayd, super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Cyllcrunnchyr, alias vulgariter de Cinalheyn, dicte diocesis, [cuius] octo marcharum sterlingorum fructus etc., communi extimacione, fuerunt restitute sine obligacione, quia erant vacature ex causa permutationis fiende, ex commissione domini nostri Pape. Ita est. N. de mca tamen facta est oblior. [oblivione?]. (*Ibid.*, f. 264.)

12. Eadem die [vi Sept.], Willelmus Ofathyd, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata rectorie de Dundaygre, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacature ex causa permutationis fiende extra curiam cum Donato Omuregayd; et etiam ut principalis et privata persona obligavit se Camere, nomine dicti Donati, super annata perpetue vicarie de Cyllcrumithyr alias de Cinalheyn, parrochialium ecclesiarum dicte diocesis, cuius etc. fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum similium, communi extimacione, vacature ex causa permutationis extra curiam fiende cum ipso Willielmo; collatarum eisdem Rome etc., vii Kal. Augusti, anno decimo, vel ad docendum infra annum quod ipsi fuerint assecuti dicta beneficia auctoritate ordinaria. Item die xxii eiusdem mensis, dictus Willelmus obligavit se Camere, ut supra, super annata dicte rectorie, cuius duodecim, per Hoberti de Burgo, et perpetue vicarie, cuius fructus octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, per Donati Ofathyd obitus extra curiam vacancium, collatarum eisdem Rome etc., xviii Kal. Septembris, anno decimo. (*Ibid.*, f. 69.)

## 1428

13. Eadem die [xvii Maii], Bernardus Oceallay, rector parrochialis ecclesie de Kill Maileossue, Clonfertensis diocesis, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Malachie Macchayg, super annata prioratus monasterii Sce. Catherine de Eachdrymomane,

11. Cf. no. 2. Father Costello notes: This entry is cancelled in the original.

12. Cf. nos. 2, 11, 16; *Cal. papal letters*, ix. 25. Omuregayd, i.e., O Murchadhain; cf. no. 3. Dundaygre, i.e., Dun Doighre, Duniry parish in Leitrim barony; cf. nos. 11, 12, 16, 24, 29, 33, 55, 59; *Cal. papal letters*, vi. 427; vii. 106, 523, 542; viii. 89; ix. 25, 188, 339; x. 393, 398; xi. 486; xii. 123; xiii. 770; xiv. [unpublished], A.D. 1486.

13. Kill Maileossue, cf. nos. 17, 51; *Cal. papal letters*, x. 414; xiii. 92; *als.* Kil-molcosiny (*Taxation*, 1302), Kyllmealacossy, Kyllmealacossin, Killeacossue, Cell Moelicoisne (*Onom. Goed.*), 'Killincoist *als.* Ballemacaward' (Visitation, 1622, Marsh's Library MS. 72), the modern Ballymacward. Eachdhruim Ó Maine, i.e., Aughrim, a priory or monastery of St. Catherine, canons regular of the Arroasian Congregation; cf. nos. 31, 42, 46, 71; *Cal. papal letters*, vii. 129, 423; viii. 53, 670, ix. 15, 153, 345, 424; x. 284, 619, 730; xi. 198, 222, 226, 266, 276, 302, 331; xii. 123; xiii. 160, 370, 373, 760; xiv. [unpublished], 76, A.D. 1486. Macchayg, i.e., Mac Thaidhg, MacKeigue, an East Galway surname. Ymolmihil, i.e., O'Mulvihill, a Siol Muireadhaigh family in co. Roscommon.



ordinis S. Augustini, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per resignacionem David Ymolmihil, extra curiam; collati eidem Rome etc., ii Id. Aprilis, anno undecimo. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis infra decem menses. (Ibid., f. 141.)

14. Die dicta [xii Apr.], una bulla pro Patricio Obroayn, super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Killculach Mynmaydy, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus trium marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. (Ibid., f. 296.)

15. Die dicta [xvi Iulii], una bulla pro Bernardo Okeallayd, super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Killconane, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus quinque marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. Ita est. Alfonsus. (*Diversor. Mart. V, 1428-30, f. 190.*)

## 1429

16. Eadem die [iii Marcii], Thomas Obraeyn, canonicus ecclesie Tuamensis, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Donati Omureghayd, super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Dundaygri, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum Hoberti de Burgo extra curiam; collate eidem Rome etc., xviii Kal. Februarii, anno duodecimo. Item promisit producere mandatum ratificacionis infra decem menses. (Ibid., f. 28.)

17. Die dicta [xiii Februarii], una bulla pro Donato Oclumayn, super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Kyllmealacossy, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius, ac perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Kyllloedamar, dicte diocesis, fructus sex marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. Ita est. (Ibid., f. 221.)

18. Die dicta [xvi Feb.], una bulla pro David Okallanan, super canonicatu et prebenda de Kyllaspugmeadlayn nuncupata ecclesie Clonfertensis, quorum fructus duarum marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. Ita est. H. Roberts. (Ibid., f. 222.)

14. Cf. nos. 35, 36, 71; *Cal. papal letters*, viii. 47, 530; x. 200; xii. 395. Cill Tulach Mhaonmhai, i.e., Kiltullagh parish, Athenry barony (MacAodhagáin, 'Tórainn Mhaonmhai', *Galvia*, i. 18; ii. 66). Obroayn seems to represent Ó Braoin, *angl.* O'Brien, (1) a Roscommon family, erenaghs of the church of St. Comain; (2) of Loch Gealgosa, barony of Costelloe, co. Mayo; (3) of Brawney, co. Westmeath (Woulfe, *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall*). The surname does not appear elsewhere in Clonfert. Patrick O Brayn was a clerk of the diocese of Tuam (Father Costello's note).

15. Cf. no. 9.

16. Cf. nos. 2, 12, 14.

17. Cf. nos. 13, 19. Killoedamar, i.e., Cill Íomair Mhaonmhai, now Killmordaly parish, Kilconnell barony (MacAodhagáin, *op. cit.*); cf. *Cal. papal letters*, viii. 104, 530; x. 640, 730. Oclumayn, possibly Ó Clomáin, a form of Ó Colmáin, but it represents, more probably, Ó Cluanáin as the surname Cloonan still exists in the area; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, x. 395.

18. Killaspugmoylan, a townland in Kilconickny parish; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, x. 396; xi. 210, 250, 407; xii. 112, 395; xiv. [unpublished], 70. Okallanan, cf. no. 3.

19. Die dicta [xiiii Marci], una bulla pro Donato fuscii Yelumayn, super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Kylleadmar, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus trium marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, fuit restituta sine obligacione. Ita est. (Ibid., f. 228.)

## 1431

20. Dicta die [xv Februarii], una bulla pro Mauricio Otirassaid, super perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Killeayamur Bolga, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. iiii marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, restituta fuit sine obligacione. (*Lib. Annatar.*, 1430-31, f. 228.)

## 1437

21. Die xxviii eiusdem [Iulii], Patricius Oairrin [vel Ocurrin], rector parrochialis ecclesie Bte. Me. de Teamulin, Leglinensis diocesis, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Dermicii Osyriden, super annata canonicatus ecclesie Clonfertensis et prebende de Drochy, in eadem ecclesia, quorum fructus etc. quinque marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacaturorum per privacionem Willelmi Ofathy fiendam; collat[orum] eidem Bononie, anno etc. mccccxxvii, iiii Id. Iulii, anno septimo. (*Diversor. Eug. IV*, 1436-39, f. 112.)

## 1441

22. Die xxx eiusdem [Ian.], Donatus Omuruyd, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata decanatus ecclesie Clonfertensis, cuius fructus etc. quadraginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum quondam Thome Macaedagayn, extra curiam defuncti; collati eidem Florencie, anno ut supra (1440), iiii Id. Decembris, anno decimo. (*Diversor. Eug. IV*, 1438-42, f. 214.)

23. Die xvii eiusdem [Iulii], Ruoricus Omadeyn, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata monasterii Bte. Me. de Portupuro, Clonfertensis, or. S.A., cuius fructus etc. triginta marcharum sterlingorum communi

19. Cf. no. 17.

20. Cf. nos. 77, 78; *Cal. papal letters*, vi. 414; vii. 190; viii. 200; ix. 495; xiii. 760. Cill Íomair Bolga, the vicarage of Bolgu [*Taxation*, 1302], now Killimorbogue parish in Longford barony. Otirassaid, i.e., Ó Treasaigh, Tracy, a family of the Uí Maine kin to the O'Maddens. They were centred on this parish and a number of them held the vicarage as well as other ecclesiastical offices in the diocese.

21. Osyriden, cf. no. 7. Drochy, i.e., Drought townland, Kilreekill parish; cf. no. 48; *Cal. papal letters*, vi. 42; x. 394; xii. 5, 123, 240. Teamulin, i.e., St. Mullin's.

22. Deanery, cf. nos. 26, 52, 53, 57; *Cal. papal letters*, v. 100; vi. 42, 119, 263, 430, 431; vii. 181; viii. 53; ix. 9, 129, 146, 153, 430, 554; x. 398, 527; xi. 218, 486, 488; xii. xxvii, 37, 123, 193, 409, 512, 557, 791; xiii. 370, 602, 724, 764; xiv. [unpublished], 60, 66. Omuruyd, i.e., O'Murray. Macaedagayn, i.e., MacAodhagáin, MacEgan, a Hy Many surname. The holders of the deanery were from a family situated on the deanery lands in the parish of Kilcloony (Books of Survey and Distribution).

23. Ruaidhri Ó Madáin, i.e., O'Madden, cf. *Cal. papal letters*, x, 307. *De Portu Puro*, cf. no. 8.

extimacione, vacaturi per privacionem Wilhelmi Omadeyn fiendam; collati eidem Florencie, anno etc. mccccxli, v Kal. Iulii, anno undecimo. Die xix Ianuarii, mccccxlviii, dictus Ruoricus habuit unum *Perinde valere*, super dicto monasterio, in quo valor non exprimebatur, sub dat. Rome apud S. Petrum, anno etc. quinto Id. Decembris, anno primo. (Ibid., f. 256.)

24. Dicta die [viii Dec.], Johannes Macnamyn, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata parrochialis ecclesie de Dundagre, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. decem librorum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per constitutionem *Execrabilis*; collate eidem Florencie, anno ut supra [mccccxli], xvii Kal. Decembris, anno undecimo. (Ibid., f. 289.)

25. Dicta die [xviii Nov.], una bulla pro domino Johanne, Electo Clonfertensi, super cassatione [*sic*] bulle alias expedite pro quondam Thoma, restituta sine obligatione. (Ibid., f. 362.)

## 1442

26. Die xxvi eiusdem [Feb.], Wilhelmus Maccroghan, rector parrochialis ecclesie de Hary, Tuamensis diocesis, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Carbrici Machadaedagayn, super annata decanatus ecclesie Clonfertensis, cuius fructus etc. viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum quondam Thome; collati eidem Florencie, anno etc. mccccxli, Id. Ianuarii, anno undecimo. (Ibid., f. 307.)

27. Dicta die [viii Marci], Donatus Omurregayd, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata perpetue vicarie Sci. Brandani de Kyllchormichere, parrochialium Clonfertensis diocesis ecclesiarum [*sic*], cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per modum nove provisionis; collate eidem Florencie, anno ut supra, mccccxxxviii, xii Kal. Novembris, anno octavo. (Ibid., f. 311.)

28. Dicta die [xvi Marci], Johannes Curk, procurator Penitencie, ut principalis et privata persona, obligavit se Camere, nomine Odonis Okeall[ayd], super annata prioratus monasterii Bte. Me. de Cluaytuasgeartaomane, or. S. A., Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. quinquaginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per non promocionem ad sacerdocium; collati eidem Florencie, anno etc. mccccxxvii, xiii Kal. Decembris, anno septimo. (Ibid., f. 314.)

24. Dundagre, i.e., Duniry, cf. no. 12. Macnamyn, i.e., MacCnáimhin, MacNevin, a family who were chiefs of a sub-territory of Hy Many before the Norman invasion. They were later centred on the parish of Tynagh.

25. The bishops concerned were Thomas Kelly and John White, O.F.M. Bishop O'Kelly was translated to Tuam in 1438 but apparently declined. On his death the Pope provided John White to Clonfert; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, viii. 267; ix. 224.

26. Cf. no. 22. Carbricus Machadaedagayn, cf. *Cal. papal letters*, ix. 153, 201; x. 393. Maccroghan, i.e., MacConchruachan, Croghan.

27. Cf. no. 2. Omurregayd, i.e., O'Murray.

28. Cf. no. 1. Odo O'Kelly, cf. *Cal. papal letters*, ix. 472. Curk, i.e., Ó Cuirk, Quirk.



## 1443

29. Dicta die [vii Aug.], Dionisius Odoubglla, decanus Duacensis, ut principalis etc., obligavit se Camere, nomine Willialmi de Burgo, super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Dwndaigre, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per privacionem; collate eidem, Senis, anno ut supra [1443], vi Id. Julii, anno xiii. (*Diversor. Eug. IV, 1442-44, f. 124.*)

## 1460

30. Dicta die [xxvi Junii], Johannes Oceallaig, alias Macgillarnayg [vel Macgillaruaig], principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Lochriach, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. triginta marcharum sterlingorum, vacature per privacionem Emundi de Burgo, in forma iuris extra curiam fiendam, et conferende eidem sub dat. Petreoli, Senensis diocesis, xvii Kal. Junii, anno secundo. (*Diversor. Pii II, 1459-61, f. 152.*)

## 1462

31. Dicta die [xi Jan.], Eugenius Offathaid, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata prioratus monasterii Sce. Catherine de Achrymomane, ordinis Sci. Augustini, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. triginta marcharum sterlingorum, vacantis per privacionem Cabrici Macheayhic, in forma iuris fiendam, et conferendi eidem, sub dat. Rome apud S. Petrum, Non. Decembris, anno quarto. (*Diversor. Pii II, 1461-62, f. 62.*)

## 1463

32. Die xiiii eiusdem [Julii], Maurus Onetan, canonicus monasterii Bte. Marie de Clontuasceart Omane, ordinis Sci. Augustini, Clonfertensis diocesis, per priorem soliti gubernari, obligavit se Camere, nomine Tatey Okeallay, super annata prioratus dicti monasterii, cuius fructus etc. quinquagintaquatuor marcharum sterlingorum, vacaturi per privacionem Johannis Okeallay, in forma iuris fiendam, et conferendi eidem, Rome, xiiii Kal. Julii, anno quinto. (*Diversor. Pii II, 1462-64, f. 154.*)

29. Dundaigre, cf. no. 12. Odoubglla, i.e., Ó Dubhghaile, Doyle. William de Burgo, cf. *Cal. papal letters*, ix. 339; xi. 487.

30. Cf. no. 3; *Cal. papal letters*, xi. 475. Macgillaruaig, i.e., MacGiolla Ruaidh, angl. MacElroy, Gilroy etc. Edmundus de Burgo, cf. *Cal. papal letters*, xii. 80; xiii. 622.

31. Cf. nos. 2, 13, 42, 46; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 373; xiv. [unpublished], A.D. 1486.

32. Cf. no. 1. Onetan, i.e., Ó Neachtain, a family of the Uí Maine and chiefs of Maonmhagh about Loughrea until displaced by Conchobhar Maonmhagh O'Connor. They were afterwards concentrated in the Ffaes, or O'Naghten's country in South Roscommon. The surname is commonly rendered Naughton, but the principal landed family, the Naughtons of Thomastown changed it to Natton. Another canon of Clontuskert, Patrick O'Naughton, was, with the bishop of the diocese, Mathew McCraith, responsible for the erection of the western doorway at Clontuskert in 1471, as appears from the inscription there. Tatey O Keallay, cf. *Cal. papal letters*, xii. 184, 791. Johannes O Keallaig, cf. no. 51 [?]; *Cal. papal letters*, x. 619 [?]; xi. 331; xii. 184; xiii. 92.

33. Dicta die [iii Sept.], Thomas Ohanyyn, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Dundayre, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. sexdecim marcharum sterlingorum, vacature per privacionem David de Burgo, in forma iuris fiendam, et conferende eidem, Tibure, pridie Non. Augusti, anno quinto. (Ibid., f. 180.)

34. Dicta die [vi Sept.], Nicholaus Offahy, principalis, obligavit se Camere, super annata et fructibus male perceptis vicarie parrochialis ecclesie Sci. Brandani de Kylleruymhyr, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus etc. decem marcharum sterlingorum, vacantis alias per privacionem, et quam detinuit per quinquennium et ultra, percipiendo de facto, et collate eidem, Tibure, xiii Kal. Septembris, anno quinto. (Ibid., f. 181.)

## 1464

35. Dicta die [xxi Junii], David Condun, clericus Clonfertensis diocesis, ut principalis etc., obligavit se Camere, nomine Donati Ohanynd, super annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Clonfertensis, cum prebenda de Mylyugsy ac Cillculat et aliis sibi annexis, cuius et annexorum huiusmodi fructus sedecim marcharum sterlingorum, vacantium per obitum Iacobi Ybrogay, extra curiam defuncti, et collatorum eidem, Rome, vii Id. Iunii, anno sexto. (*Diversor. Pii II, 1464, f. 77.*)

36. Dicta die [xiii Oct.], Odonis Oceallay, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice, super annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Clonfertensis, cui certa prebenda et vicaria sunt canonice annexe, cuius et annexorum fructus etc. sexdecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per obitum quondam Iacobi Obrogayd, extra Romanam curiam defuncti, et collati eidem sub dat. Laterani, sextodecimo Kal. Octobris, anno primo. Dicta die solvit pro parte annatis florenos viii. Patet etc. (*Diversor. Pauli II, 1464-65, f. 15.*)

33. Cf. nos. 12, 41, 48; *Cal. papal letters*, x. 393, 398; xii. 5, 240, 562. Ohanyyn, i.e., Ó hAinnín, *angl.* Hannon etc. Members of this family held ecclesiastical offices in the parishes of Tirenascragh, Kilquaine, and Abbeygormican. The surname seems to have been also anglicised as Hanney in the area.

34. Cf. no. 2. Nicolaus Offahy, cf. *Cal. papal letters*, xi. 213, 485; xii. 193; xiii. 602, 622.

35. Mylyugsy, cf. no. 10. Cillculat, i.e., Cill Tulach, cf. no. 14. Archdeaconry, cf. no. 6. Ohanynd, cf. no. 33, 39, 51 [?]; *Cal. papal letters*, xii. 203, 293, 413, 562; xiii. 92. Condun, i.e., Condon, a Norman surname, cf. no. 39, 41; *Cal. papal letters*, xii. 562. Ybrogay, i.e., Ó Brogaigh, O'Brogy (Gregory O'Brogy was bishop of Clonfert, 1307-1319), cf. no. 36; *Cal. papal letters*, ix. 188, 537; x. 200; xii. 293, 395.

36. Cf. no. 35. Odo Ocellay, cf. *Cal. papal letters*, xii. 395.

37. Dicta die [xiii Oct.], una bulla pro Arthuro Churayn, presbytero, super vicaria parrochialis ecclesie de Kyllenaham, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius trium; ac rectoria terrarum ruralium de Magonnbharlay, dicte diocesis, cuius duarum marcharum sterlingorum fructus etc., certo modo vacantibus etc., sub dat. Laterani, sextodecimo Kal. Octobris, anno primo. Restituta, de mandato dominorum [Camere], quia infra taxam etc. (Ibid., f. 187.)

## 1465

38. Die xii eiusdem [Augusti], una bulla pro Odone Obrogay, canonico monasterii Bte. Marie de Portu puro, Clonfertensis, ordinis Sti. Augustini, super provisione parrochialis ecclesie de Milegsyima, cuius trium, et etiam parrochialis ecclesie de Muntyrkny, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius [fructus] duarum marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacaturarum per privacionem in forma iuris extra curiam faciendam et mandatur sibi provideri, sub dat. Rome, quarto Id. Iulii, anno primo. Restituta, de mandato dominorum, quia infra taxam etc. (Ibid., f. 223.)

## 1466

39. Die xxxi eiusdem mensis [Oct.], Isac [sic] Ómullanid, clericus Elphinensis diocesis, ut principalis, obligavit se dicte Camere Apostolice, nomine Davidis Condun, canonici monasterii Bte. Marie de Vianova, ordinis Sti. Augustini, Clonfertensis diocesis, super annata dicti monas-

37. Churayn, *recte* Ohurayn, i.e., Ó hUghróin, Horan. A family of the Uí Maine originally seated in the parish of Clonrush, barony of Leitrim (O'Donovan, *Hy Many*, pp. 87-8), but in the medieval period they seem to have been an ecclesiastical family and occupied land between Eyrecourt and Portumna in O'Madden's country. They built the O'Horan chapel in the Franciscan friary of Meelick and numbers of them held offices in the diocese of Clonfert. Cf. no. 44. Kyllenaham, *recte* Kyllcuabain, i.e., Killquaine, cf. no. 9. Magonnbharlay, *als.* Magonnarla, Magenuarla, Madgonnurlach, Madonnbarlayd; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, v. 97, 104; vi. 431; viii. 545; ix. 537; xii. 409; xiii. 764; xiv. [unpublished], p. 221; described in 1398 as 'the portion called the rectory of Magennarla, of lay patronage . . . of the church of Kilcorban [parish of Tynagh] which has two rectors', and in 1414 as 'the perpetual benefice with cure, called the rectory . . . of Madgonnurlach, which is not situate in any church [parish], but whose holder has been wont to receive certain fruits and emoluments within the bounds of divers parishes and which is of the patronage of laymen'. The townland of Magheranearla (*Ord. Surv.*) in Tirenascragh parish, which is pronounced locally Maghanierla, seems to have provided the name.

38. Cf. nos. 8, 10, 36. Muntyrkny, i.e., Muintir Chineith. Their territory is reputed to have been in South Roscommon. O'Donovan equates it with the parishes of Creagh and Moore (*Hy Many*, map.), but this cannot have been so; the vicarage of Moyntirkynick was in the deanery of Clonfert (*Taxation*, 1302). It was probably the isolated portion of Creagh parish surrounded by the parish of Moore, consisting of the townlands of Coolderry, Culliaghbeg and Gortnasharvoige. Muintir Chineith, *angl.* Kenny, were a family of Síol Anmchadha, kin to the O'Maddens; cf. nos. 58, 74. Odo Obrogay; cf. no. 35; *Cal. papal letters*, x. 398, 414.

39. *De Via Nova*. The priory of St. Mary, Abbeygormican of Augustinian canons regular of the Arroasian congregation; founded 1308 (Ware). Cf. no. 41; *Cal. papal letters*, v. 109; vii. 126, 128, 190, 265, 423; viii. 542, 545, 649; ix. 15, 146, 201, 274, 345, 495, 514, 537; x. 343, 392, 393, 398, 410, 555, 649; xi. 316; xii. 203, 562, 791; xiii. 348, 497, 770, 835; xiv. [unpublished], A.D. 1486 (*bis*). Isac Omullanid, *recte* Omulalaid, i.e., Ó Maolalaidh, O'Mullally, a Hy Many surname, cf. *Cal. papal letters*, viii. 53. Ohanynd, cf. no. 33. Condun, cf. no. 35.



terii, cuius fructus viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, vacantis per resignacionem Donati Ohanynd, eiusdem monasterii Abbatis, extra Romanam curiam coram certis notario et testibus factam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Davidi de dicto monasterio, vocato dicto Donato, resignanti, sub dat. Rome, decimoseptimo Kal. Octobris, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti monasterii infra sex menses immediate post habitam possessionem computandos, sub penis dicte Camere. Restituta [bulla], de mandato dominorum, domino Antonio refferente, quia constat de intruso, in dicta bulla; vocato eo etc., et est pro Hibernico. (*Lib. 2 annatar. Pauli II, 1465-66, f. 188.*)

40. Die xxx eiusdem [Jan.], una bulla pro Roberto Glys, clerico Clonfertensis diocesis, super canonicatu et prebenda ecclesie Clonfertensis, quorum fructus sex marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, alias certis modis vacantibus; quibus canonicatu et prebende praedictis mandatur uniri perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie Locheyach, dicte diocesis, valoris octo marcharum sterlingorum communi extimacione, ut patet per bullam, sub dat. Rome, decimonono Kal. Februarii, anno secundo. Restituta [sine obligatione], de mandato dominorum de Camera, domino Falcone refferente, quia infra taxam, et est pro Hibernico paupere. (*Ibid., f. 208.*)

## 1471

41. Die xiiii mensis Martii, dominus Ogomnaan, canonicus expresse professus monasterii Bte. Marie de Via nova, ordinis S. Augustini, Clonfertensis diocesis, procurator ad infrascripta legitime constitutus a domino Thoma Yhayn, canonico monasterii Bte. Marie predicti, ut patet littera conventus dicti monasterii, sigillo dicti monasterii in pendente munita, de anno millesimo cccclxx, die xxviii Septembris; vigore dicti mandati, in Camera dimissi, obligavit dictum Thomam, et eius bona, ac nomine suo proprio obligavit se, nomine dicti Thome, pro annata dicti monasterii de Vianova, ordinis S. Augustini predicti, cuius fructus viginti marcharum argenti communi extimacione, vacantis per cessionem regiminis dicti monasterii Davidis Condun, olim eiusdem monasterii Abbatis, coram notario publico et testibus fidedignis extra Romanam curiam factam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Thome Yhayn de dicto monasterio, sub dat. Rome, octavo Id. Februarii, anno septimo. Et promisit, dictis nominibus, solvere annatam dicti monasterii eidem Camere, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. Restituta [bulla], de mandato dominorum Camere, quia pro Hibernico, et absente etc. (*Lib. annatar. Pauli II, 1470-71, f. 98.*)

40. Locheyach, i.e., Loughrea, cf. no. 3. Glys, a rare surname from the Norman Conquest; there is still at least one family using the name 'Gleese' in the area; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, xi. 487, 491; xii. 5, 123, 240, 471.

41. Cf. nos. 33, 39. Yhayn, i.e., Ó hAinnín, cf. no. 33; *Cal. papal letters*, xii. 562. Ogomnaan, i.e., Ó Gamhnáin, *angl.* Goonan or Caulfield, both of which surnames are found in Clonfert.

42. Dicta die [xvi Martii], dominus Eugenius Yffahy, Prior monasterii Sancte Catherine de Achdrum Omane, ordinis Sancti Augustini, Clonfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro fructibus per eum male et de facto perceptis ex dicto prioratu, ratione homicidii per eum perpetrati in personam cuiusdam laici, pro quo homicidio habuit absolutionem, et habilitacionem. Patet per bullam sub dat. Rome, septimo Kal. Iulii, anno sexto. Et promisit solvere dictos fructus male perceptos Collectori fructuum Camere in partibus infra unum annum proxime et immediate sequentem, sub penis etc. etc. (Ibid., f. 99.)

43. Dicta die [xxx Martii], Donatus Okeallay alias Omaddayn, canonicus monasterii, per priorem gubernari soliti, Bte. Marie de Cluayntuascert Omane, ordinis S. Augustini, Clonfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere, pro annata prioratus dicti monasterii, cuius fructus quinquaginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacaturi per privationem Thatei Okeallay, eiusdem monasterii Prioris, in forma iuris extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Donato de dicto prioratu, vocatis dicto Thateo et aliis qui fuerint evocandi, sub data Rome, pridie Id. Martii, anno septimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti prioratus eidem Camere infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato, quia est pro Hibernico, et privato in forma iuris. (Ibid., f. 106.)

44. Sequuntur bulle de provisionibus beneficiorum, et de fructibus male perceptis Insule Ibernice, que sunt date domino Iohanni Cap[er]ello de Verona, ordinis Servorum Bte. Marie, Generali Collectori fructuum etc. Camere Apostolice debitorum per totam dictam Insulam, ex decreto Camere, sigillate cum sigillo Reverendi in Christo patris domini An., Dei gratia Episcopi Feltrensis. Qui Collector easdem bullas sigillatas detulit ad Iberniam ad exigendum annatas et fructus male perceptos beneficiorum in dictis bullis contentorum. Et primo videlicet: Una bulla pro Arturo Ohuray, perpetuo vicario parochialis ecclesie de Killchoan, Clonfertensis diocesis, provisionis canonicatus et prebende de Chillkoan nuncupate ecclesie Clonfertensis, quorum fructus trium marcharum sterlingorum; quos canonicatum et prebendam de facto per biennium et ultra, citra tamen triennium, detinuit prout detinet indebite occupatos: debet omnes fructus predictos male perceptos Camere Apostolice, dimissa, de gratia, tertia parte dictorum fructuum etc. S. P. de Mont. (*Primus lib. oblig. partic. etc. Pauli II, 1464-71, f. 64.*)

45. Una bulla pro Thateo Ohanrathan, canonico monasterii Bte. Marie de Portupuro, Clonfertensis, ordinis S. Augustini, super provisione

42. Cf. no. 13.

43. Cf. no. 1. Donatus Okeallay, cf. nos. 46, 47, 56; *Cal. papal letters*, xii. 791.

44. Killchoan, i.e., Kilquaine, cf. nos. 9, 61, 65; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 764. Ohuray, i.e., O'Horan, cf. no. 37; *Cal. papal letters*, xii. 409.

45. *De Portu Puro*, cf. no. 8. Tirneasgrach, i.e., Tiranascragh, cf. no. 8. Cyllmutunog, recte Cyllmulonog, i.e., Kilmalinoge parish, Longford barony, cf. *Cal. papal letters*, xii. 557. Thateus Ohanrathan, cf. no. 7; *Cal. papal letters*, xii. 37, 123, 240.

perpetuarum vicariarum de Tirneasgrach, cuius trium, et de Cyllmutunog, cuius duorum marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione fructus non excedunt. *Notatur in margine, sic:* Non est data [bulla] sigillata quia non ascendunt [fructus] summam [xxiv florenorum]. (Ibid., f. 64.)

## 1474

46. Dicta die [v Feb.], dominus Dermotus Odo'nole, clericus Clonfectey [*recte*, Clonfertensis] diocesis, et Odo Hocalinan, canonicus ecclesie Tuamensis, ac Eugenius Hoffayn, prior monasterii Sancte Catherine de Areniomane, ordinis S. Augustini, dicte Clonfertensis diocesis, ut principales et private persone, obligarunt se Camere Apostolice, nomine Donaldi Okeally, canonici monasterii Bte. Marie de Clomosgyrtomane, ordinis S. Augustini, dicte Clontfertensis diocesis, pro annata prioratus dicti monasterii, per priorem soliti gubernari, cuius fructus quinquaginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacaturi per privationem Donati Okeally, dicti monasterii prioratus [*recte*, prioris], in forma iuris extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Donaldio de dicto monasterio, sub data Rome, septimo Id. Ianuarii, anno tertio. Et promiserunt solvere annatam dicti monasterii Camere Apostolice, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere etc. etc. Restituta [bulla], de mandato, quia privatio in forma iuris etc. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1474, f. 20.*)

## 1475

47. Die xxx dicti mensis [Dec.], dominus Donaldus Okallyd, canonicus monasterii Bte. Marie de Clontuosgert Omane, ordinis S. Augustini, Clonfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus dicti monasterii Bte. Marie, per priorem soliti gubernari, ordinis et diocesis predictorum, cuius fructus quinquaginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacaturi per privationem Donati Okallyd, eiusdem monasterii prioris, in forma iuris extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Donaldio de dicto prioratu, sub dat. Rome, octavo Id. Decembris, anno quinto. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti prioratus Camere Apostolice, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta [bulla], de mandato, quia privatio in forma iuris etc. pro Hibernico. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1475-76, f. 55.*)

46. Cf. nos. 1, 13. Odo'nole, i.e., Ó Domhnalláin, O'Donelan, the Clann Bhreasail, a Hy Many family; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, x. 410. Hocalinan, i.e., Ó Callanáin, cf. no. 3. Hoffayn, i.e., Ó Fathaidh, cf. no. 2. Donatus O'Kelly, cf. nos. 43, 47; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 153, 461. Donaldus O'Kelly, cf. nos. 47, 62; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 153, 375.

47. Cf. nos. 1, 46.



## 1479

48. Die xv dicti mensis [Martii], dominus David de Burgo, clericus Clonfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice, pro annata canonicatus ecclesie Clonfertensis et prebende de Drotte, in eadem, quorum sex; ac rectorie de Loriach, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius quadraginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione fructus etc. non excedunt; vacaturorum per privationem Iohannis de Burgo, in forma iuris extra curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri de dictis canonicatu et prebenda, et dicta rectoria mandatur uniri eisdem canonicatui et prebende, sub dat. Rome, quarto Non. Marcii, anno octavo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictorum canonicatus et prebende ac rectorie eidem Camere, aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato, quia privatio in forma iuris etc. (*Diversor. Sixt. IV, 1478-79, f. 170.*)

## 1480

49. Die xxi Februarii, una bulla pro domino Iohanne de Burgo, clerico Clonfertensis diocesis, super provisione perpetue vicarie de Killindima, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus sex marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per devolutionem. Patet per bullam sub dat. Rome, pridie Non. Februarii, anno nono. Restituta [sine obligatione], de mandato, quia non ascendit summam etc. (*Obligat. annat. Sixt. IV, 1479-80, f. 250.*)

50. Dicta die [iiii Maii], dominus Willielmus Ocormacayn, canonicus monasterii Bte. Marie de Portupuro, or. S. Augustini, Clonfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata monasterii dicte Bte. Marie de Portupuro, ordinis et diocesis predictorum, cuius fructus triginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacaturi per privationem Eugenii Omadayn alias Says, dicti monasterii Abbatis, in forma iuris extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur sibi provideri dicto Willielmo de dicto monasterio, sub dat. Rome, xvii Kal. Maii, anno nono. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti monasterii eidem Camere Apostolice, aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta [bulla], de mandato, quia privatio in forma iuris etc. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1480-81, f. 2.*)

48. Drotte, i.e., Drought, cf. no. 21. Loriach, i.e., Loughrea, cf. no. 3.

49. Killindima *als.* Kylllyngendima (*Taxation, 1302*), i.e., Killeenadeema parish Loughrea barony; cf. no. 77; *Cal. papal letters*, x. 409; xiii. 302, 588, 757; xiv. [unpublished], A.D. 1488. John de Burgo; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 741, 757.

50. Cf. nos. 7, 8. O'Madden *als.* Says, cf. *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 389.

## 1481

51. Die x eiusdem mensis [Jan.], dominus Iohannes Okelay, clericus Clonfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Clonfertensis, cuius fructus etc. sedecem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantis per obitum Donati Hoanyn, olim ipsius ecclesie Archidiaconi, extra Romanam curiam defuncti, et etiam pro tribus marchis de facto perceptis ex perpetua vicaria parrochialis ecclesie loci de Killeacossue dicte diocesis et mandatur provideri dicto Iohanni de dicto archidiaconatu, sub dat. Rome, undecimo Kal. Ianuarii, anno decimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti archidiaconatus eidem Camere, et etiam fructus predictos male perceptos, aut eorum compositionem, vel Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis dicti archidiaconatus computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato, quia pro Hibernico. (Ibid., f. 127.)

52. Die xxiii dicti mensis [Jan.], dominus Carbricus Macacdgayn, clericus Clonfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata decanatus ecclesie Clonfertensis, cuius fructus triginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimationi, vacaturi per resignationem Iohannis Ochonoyl, dicte ecclesie Decani, extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Carbrico de dictu decanatu, sub dat. Rome, tertio Id. Ianuarii, anno decimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti decanatus eidem Camere, hic in curia, aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta [bulla], de mandato, quia pro Hibernico. (Ibid., f. 134a.)

53. Die predicta [ut supra], dominus Iohannes Oconayl, presbyter Clonensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere, pro annata decanatus ecclesie Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius et illi annexorum fructus triginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacaturi per resignationem Carbrici Macacdegay dicte ecclesie Decani, extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Carbrico [*recte*, Iohanni] de dicto decanatu, sub dat. Rome, pridie Non. Decembris, anno decimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicti decanatus eidem Camere hic in curia, aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta [bulla], de mandato, quia pro Hibernico etc. (Ibid., f. 134b.)

51. Cf. no. 6. Killeacossue; cf. no. 13. John O'Kelly; cf. no. 58; *Cal. papal letters*, xiv. [unpublished], A.D. 1486-7. Hoanyn, i.e., O hAinnin, cf. nos. 33, 35; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 92.

52. Cf. no. 22. Carbricus Mac Egan; cf. nos. 53, 57; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 602, 724; xiv. 60. Ochonoyl, i.e., O'Connell, diocese of Cloyne; cf. nos. 53, 57; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 724; xiv. [unpublished], 60.

53. Cf. nos. 22, 53.

## 1482

54. Die xiii dicti mensis [Marcii], Thateus Ochallay, canonicus monasterii Bte. Marie de Clontuasgert, Clonfertensis diocesis, ordinis S. Augustini, [obligavit se] pro annata perpetuarum vicariarum de Killallachdayn et de Thacrineconayll, parrochialium ecclesiarum dicte diocesis, quarum insimul fructus decem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacantium per devolutionem ad curiam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Thateo de dictis perpetuis vicariis, sub dat. Rome, sextodecimo Kal. Marcii, anno undecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dictarum perpetuarum vicariarum eidem Camere aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere etc. Iuravit etc. Restituta [bulla], quia in bulla narratur intrusus etc. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1481-82, f. 142.*)

55. Dicta die [xv Martii], dominus Mauricius Otressay, canonicus ecclesie Clonfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Dundayre, Clonfertensis [diocesis], cuius fructus sexdecim marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacaturi per privationem Odonis Macaegayn, canonici dicte ecclesie, extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Que rectoria mandatur uniri canonici et prebende dicte ecclesie, quos dictus Mauricius in dicta ecclesia obtinuit, ad vitam dicti Mauricii. Et mandatur uniri dicta rectoria, sub dat. Rome, quarto Kal. Marcii, anno undecimo. Et promisit solvere annatam dicte rectorie eidem Camere hic in curia, aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta [bulla] de mandato, quia unio etc. (*Ibid., f. 144.*)

## 1483

56. Dicta die [xxiv Nov.], dominus Mauricius Offallayn, canonicus monasterii Bte. Marie de Rathgeali, ordinis S. Augustini, Limiricensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus Beate Marie de Clontuasgertomane, ordinis predicti, Clonfertensis diocesis, cuius fructus viginti marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione, vacaturi per privationem Donati Ochellar, dicti prioratus priorem [*recte*, prioris], in forma iuris extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur provideri dicto Mauricio de dicto prioratu, vocatis vocandis, sub dat. Rome, septimo Id. Novembris, anno terciodecimo. Et promisit

54. Killallachdayn, i.e., Killallaghtan parish, Clonmacnowen barony; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 377. Thacrineconayll, i.e., Taghmaconnell parish, barony of Athlone.

55. Dundayre; cf. no. 12. Otressay; cf. nos. 20, 59; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 110, 760, 764; xiv. [unpublished], 30 Jan. 1486. Macaegayn; cf. no. 22.

56. Cf. no. 1. Offallayn, i.e., Ó Fallamhain, O'Fallon. Their territory was Clann Udach, the parishes of Dysart and Cams, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, bordering the parish of Taghmaconnell in the diocese of Clonfert; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 153. Rathgeali, i.e., Rathkeale, co. Limerick, a house of Augustinian canons regular of the Arroasian congregation; cf. 'Oblig. pro Annatis Dioc. Limiricensis', no. 42, *Archivium Hibernicum*, x. 119. Ochellar, i.e., O'Kelly.



solvere annatam dicti prioratus eidem Camere Apostolice, aut Collectori in partibus, infra sex menses immediate a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis etc. etc. Restituta [bulla], de mandato, quia privatio in forma iuris etc. (*Diversor. Sixti IV, 1483, f. 173.*)

## 1485

57. Dicta die [xxi Jan.], dominus Carbricus Macaegaynd, Decanus ecclesie Clonfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice, pro annata decanatus ecclesie Clonfertensis, cuius fructus etc. triginta marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem estimationem valorem annum non excedunt, vacantis per liberam resignationem domini Iohannis Ochonoyul, presbiteri Clonensis diocesis, extra Romanam curiam factam. Et providetur dicto domino Carbrico de dicto decanatu, sub dat. Rome, decimonono Kal. Ianuarii, anno primo. Et promisitolvere annatam dicti decanatus infra sex menses proxime sequentes Collectori in partibus, sub penis et in forma Camere etc. Iuravit etc. Data [bulla], de mandato, quia pro possessore Ibernico. (*Diversor. Innoc. VIII, 1484-85, f. 65.*)

## 1487

58. Die viiii [Martii], Villialmus Obrog, clericus Clotfertensis, principalis etc., obligavit se Camere Apostolice, pro annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Clotfertensis, cuius fructus etc. duodecim marcharum sterlingorum, per privationem Ioannis Okelley, ipsius archidiaconatus Archidiaconi, in partibus faciendam, vacaturi; ac pro annata parrochialium ecclesiarum de Milecsyna, et de Muntercynay locorum dicte diocesis, vacantium per devolutionem iuxta constitutionem Lateranensis concilii. Et de quo archidiaconatu mandatur provideri dicto Villialmo; et que parrochiales mandantur uniri dicto archidiaconatui ad vitam dicti Villialmi, sub dat. Non. Februarii, anno tertio. Et promisitolvere annatam Collectori in partibus, infra tres menses post habitam possessionem computandos, sub penis Camere etc. (*Diversor. Innoc. VIII, 1486-87, f. 90.*)

59. Die dicta [xiii Martii], Thebaldus de Burgo, canonicus Clotferthensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Kalconrechmie, dicte diocesis, cuius sex marcharum sterlingorum, vacantis iuxta statuta Lateranensis concilii, ac canonicatus et prebende dicte ecclesie Clotferthensis, quorum trium,

57. Deanery; cf. no. 22. Macaegaynd, i.e., MacAodhagáin; cf. no. 22. Clonensis; sometimes Clonmacnois is rendered thus in *Cal. papal letters* but in this case Cloyne is intended, as the surname, O'Connell, indicates.

58. Archdeaconry; cf. nos. 6, 51. Obrog; cf. nos. 35, 74; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 764; xiv. [unpublished], A.D. 1486-7. Milecsyna; cf. no. 10. Muntercynay; cf. no. 38.

59. Kalconrechmie, i.e., Kilconickny parish in baronies of Loughrea, Athenry and Dunkellin; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, v. 103; xiv., 30 Jan. 1486-7. Dundayre; cf. no. 12. Otressay; cf. nos. 20, 55. Thebaldus de Burgo; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 302 [?]; xiv., A.D. 1486.

ac rectorie parrochialis ecclesie de Dundayre eiusdem diocesis, cuius viginti marcharum similium non excedunt etc., per privationem Mauritiï Otressay, ipsius ecclesie canonici, ad vitam cuius dictis canonicatui et prebende prefata rectoria est unita, vacaturorum. Et de quibus providetur dicto Thebaldo, sub dat. tertio Kal. Februarii, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam, infra tres menses a die habite possessionis computandos, Collectori Camere in partibus deputato, sub penis Camere. Et iuravit. (Ibid., f. 93.)

60. Die xxviii Martii, Donatus Oceallayg, canonicus monasterii, per priorem soliti gubernari, Beate Marie de Cluayntuasgerta Omaynie, ordinis Sancti Augustini, Clonfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus dicti monasterii, cuius fructus etc. sexaginta marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem [extimationem] etc.; de quo, alias certo modo vacante, sibi provisum fuerat, et cuius fructus de facto percepit, et de quo mandatur denuo provideri, sub dat. xiii Kal. Martii, anno tertio. Et promisit solvere annatam Collectori in partibus, infra unum mensem post habitam possessionem computandum, sub penis Camere. Et iuravit. Data [bulla] de mandato d. Mensarii. (Ibid., f. 104.)

## 1488

61. Dicta die [ultima Maii], dominus Thateus Maccgaym, canonicus Clonfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice, pro annata de Kilcewan et de Kilhowruan, Clonfertensis diocesis parrochialium ecclesiarum perpetuarum vicariarum, quarum, videlicet de Kilcawen, quattuor, et Kilhowruan octo marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annuum non excedunt: que tanto tempore vacarunt quod earum collatio est devoluta ad Sedem Apostolicam; licet quidam Dermitius Omulkiraly et Cornelius Odonulan de facto illas respective detinent occupatas. Et mandantur dicte vicarie uniri canonicatui et prebende ecclesie Clonfertensis, ad vitam prefati Thatey, per bullas sub dat. Rome, quinto Non. Maii, anno quarto. Et promisit solvere annatam predictam, infra sex menses a die habite possessionis computandos, sub penis Camere etc. Juravit etc. Data [bulla], quia pro Ibernico. (*Diversor. Innoc. VIII, 1487-88, f. 122.*)

## 1489

62. Die dicta [xviii Martii], ven. viri dominus Thomas Machrak, frater germanus domini Thadei, Episcopi Clonfortensis et dominus

60. Cf. no. 1.

61. Maccgayn; cf. no. 22, 65 [?]. Kilcewan, i.e., Killquaine; cf. no. 9. Kilhowruan, i.e., Killoran parish, Longford barony; cf. no. 75; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 89. Omulkiraly, i.e., Ó Maolchairill. The surname is probably extinct. The family were coarbs of Cluain Cain Cairill, Clonkeen-Kerril parish, barony of Tiaquin. About 1435 (Archdall, *Monast.*) they established a house of the Third Order of St. Francis there; cf. *Cal. papal letters* ix. 211. Odonulan, cf. no. 46; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 89.

62. Cf. nos. 1, 3, 8; *Cal. papal letters*, xiii. 835. Machrak, i.e., MacCraith, McGrath, a Clare surname. Matthew McCraith was bishop of Clonfert, 1463-1507 (Lynch, *De Praesulibus*). He had been abbot of Clare Abbey in the diocese of Killaloe.

Donaldus Okelly, Prior Beate Marie de Clontuosckretomone, Clonfortensis diocesis, et dominus Nemias, monachus monasterii Petri et Pauli, Elphinensis diocesis, vice et nomine Rdi. patris domini Mathei, Episcopi Clonfortensis, [se obligaverunt] pro annata abbacie de Portupuro, Clonfertensis, ordinis Sancti Augustini, et vicarie ecclesie parochialis ecclesie de Lochryach, dicte diocesis, uniendarum ecclesie Clonfertensi; quarum, videlicet abbacie, quadraginta, et vicarie decem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione etc. non excedunt; vacaturarum per dictam unionem. Et manda[n]tur uniri, sub dat. xvii Kal. Ianuarii, anno quinto. Et promiserunt solvere dictam annatam Collectori in partibus, infra tres menses postquam dicta unio fuerit sortita effectum, sub penis Camere. Iuravit etc. Data [bulla], de mandato, quia Hibernicus, et [est] eventualis. (*Diversor. Innoc. VIII, 1488-89, f. 111.*)

## 1494

63. Die xviii dicti [Martii], Theobaldus de Burgo, canonicus ecclesie Duacensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice, pro annata rectorie de Ardrann, et parochialis ecclesie de Chiltomays, et de Balenakylle, Duacensis et Clonfertensis diocesis perpetuarum vicariarum; quarum, videlicet rectorie quadraginta, et de Chilcomiays sex, et de Balena Kylle decem marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione; vacantium per devolutionem, et certo modo etc. Et mandatur provideri dicto Theobaldo sub dat. tertio Kal. Martii, anno secundo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam, infra sex menses post habitam possessionem, sub penis Camere. Iuravit etc., more Hibernicorum. (*Diversor. Alex. VI, 1494-95, f. 15.*)

64. Die xxvi dicti [Martii], Fernandus Sanctii, Prior Seguntinensis, nomine Davidis de Burgo, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata canonicatus et prebende ecclesie Clonfertensis, et rectorie de Lothirath, Clonfertensis diocesis, quarum etc., videlicet canonicatus et prebende, sex, rectorie vero quadraginta marcharum sterlingorum communi extimatione; de quibus in forma *Perinde valere* mandatur sibi provideri, sub dat. quintodecimo Kal. Aprilis, anno secundo. Et promisit solvere dictam annatam in partibus Collectori, more hibernicali. Iuravit etc. (*Ibid., f. 19.*)

65. Dicta die [xv Aprilis], Tadeus Micaedagayn, clericus Clonfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere pro annata canonicatus et prebende de Finuir, dicte diocesis, certo modo vacantium; ac perpetue vicarie parochialis ecclesie de Kyltomor, dicte diocesis, similiter vacantis; ac parochialis ecclesie de Killeman, quarum novem marcharum ster-

63. Ardrann, i.e., Ardahan. Chiltomays, i.e., Kilthomas. Balenakylle; cf. nos. 2, 67; *Cal. papal letters*, x. 393.

64. Lothirath, i.e., Loughrea; cf. no. 3.

65. Finuir, i.e., Finn Abhair, Finnure, a church site in Abbeygormacan parish (MacAodhagáin, 'Tórainn Mhaonmhai', *Galvia, loc. cit.*); cf. *Cal. papal letters*, v. 97; vi. 423; viii. 545; ix. 537; x. 555. Kyltomor, i.e., Kiltormer parish, Longford barony; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, vii. 397; xiii. 302; xiv., p. 81. Killeman, recte Killcuan, i.e., Killquaine; cf. no. 9. Tadeus Micaedagayn; cf. nos. 22, 61.



lingorum invicem fructus etc. non excedunt. Et de quibus provideri mandantur dicto Tadeo, sub dat. xv Kal. Aprilis, anno secundo. Promisit solvere annatam Collectori in partibus, habita possessione, sub penis Camere. Iuravit. (Ibid., f. 31.)

## 1498

66. Die dicta [xxi Iunii], dominus Edinundus de Burgo, clericus Clonfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata canonicatus et prebende sive vicarie, in ecclesia Clonfertensi, noviter erecti, quorum fructus etc.; necnon archidiaconatus dicte ecclesie, quinquagintaduarum marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt, per privationem in partibus fiendam vacaturarum, sub dat. pridie Id. Iunii, anno vi. Et promisit solvere Collectori in partibus etc., sub penis etc. (*Diversor. Alex. VI, 1498-99, f. 40.*)

67. Die dicta [2a Iulii], dominus Dermitius Yfathy, clericus Clonfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata de Ardayd rectorie, et de Ciltomais et de Balneakille, Duacensis et Clonfertensis dioc. parrochialium ecclesiarum, quarum fructus etc. insimul viginti marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt. Et uniuntur, ad vitam dicti Dermitii, canonicatui et prebende ecclesie Duacensi quos ipse possidet; per privationem in partibus fiendam vacaturarum; sub dat. xi Kal. Iulii, anno vi. Et promisit solvere Collectori etc., quia Hibernicus. (Ibid., f. 48.)

68. Die xiii Iulii, Dominus Donatus Ocellay, canonicus monasterii Beate Marie de Clontuasgetaomane, ordinis Sancti Augustini, Clonfortensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se pro annata sacristie dicti monasterii, cuius et canonicatus portionis, quas ipse Donatus obtinet, duodecim marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt; per privationem in partibus fiendam vacaturarum; sub dat. x Kal. Iulii, anno vi. Et promisit solvere Collectori etc., quia Hibernicus, et [est] eventualis. (Ibid., f. 54a.)

69. Die dicta [ut supra], dominus Cornelius Ykellayd, canonicus ecclesie Clonfortensis, principalis, obligavit se pro annata de Kilconayll et de Kyllemayn et de Monwath [vel Moirwath], Clonfertensis diocesis parrochialium ecclesiarum, quarum fructus etc. insimul trigintaduarum marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt, certo modo vacaturarum; sub dat. viii [vel viiii] Kal. Iulii, anno vi. Et promisit solvere Collectori etc., quia Hibernicus, et [est] eventualis. (Ibid., f. 54b.)

66. Cf. no. 6.

67. Cf. no. 63.

68. Cf. no. 1.

69. Kilconayll, i.e., Kilconnell parish in barony of same; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, vi. 467. Kyllemayn, possibly Kyllaoyne, Chyluayn, i.e., Cell Loebain or Domnach Laebain, now Killowan, an old church ruin in Ballymacward parish; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, ix. 389; xii. 513; xiii. 157, 377. Monwath or Moirwath, unidentified, but see *Fiant—Eliz.* 5426, lease of 'Moore Aghrim' to Sir Patrick Barnewall.

## 1499

70. Die dicta [xxvii Septembris], dominus Wilhelmus de Burgo, clericus, et canonicus Clonfertensis et Duacensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Leterih, Clonfertensis diocesis, et perpetue vicarie parrochialis ecclesie de Kyllile, Duacensis diocesis; et de Chillyde, Clonfertensis diocesis, quarum, videlicet prime, quinque, et secunde trium, et de Chillide duarum marcharum sterlingorum etc. non excedunt; certo modo vacantium: et uniuntur dictis canonicatui et prebende, sub dat. Rome, Kal. Septembris, anno viii. Et promisit solvere in partibus Collectori, more Hibernicorum. (*Diversor. Alex. VI, 1499, f. 128.*)

71. Die secunda dicti [Oct.], dominus Edimundus de Burgo, canonicus Clonfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus Beate Marie de Achrum omane, ordinis Sancti Augustini, dicte diocesis; et canonicatus ecclesie Duacensis, necnon de Croscornayn nuncupate prebende, in eadem; ac de Ardrayn, et de Killtulath, Duacensis et Clonfertensis diocesis parrochialium ecclesiarum perpetuarum vicariarum, quorum insimul [fructus] quindecim marcharum sterlingorum non excedunt; certo modo vacantium. Et uniuntur ad invicem; et providetur sub dat. Rome, tertio Non. Septembris, anno viii. Et promisit solvere Collectori in partibus, more Hibernicorum. (*Ibid., f. 130.*)

72. Die xii eiusdem mensis Novembris, dominus Malachias Omaytin scholaris Clonfertensis diocesis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata monasterii Beate Marie de Portu puro, Clonfertensis, ordinis Sancti Augustini, cuius fructus etc. vigintiquatuor marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem valorem annum non excedunt; vacaturi per privationem domini Thadey Machagan, canonici Clonfertensis, eiusdem monasterii Commendatarii, extra Romanam curiam faciendam. Et mandatur commendari eidem Malachie idem monasterium, sub dat. Rome, quartodecimo Kal. Novembris, anno octavo. Et promisit solvere annatam predictam infra annum et mensem, in forma et sub penis Camere etc. Iuravit etc. (*Ibid., f. 148.*)

73. Die dicta [iii Aprilis], una bulla pro domino Malachia Ymanhin, clerico Tuamensis diocesis, provisionis canonicatus et prebende ecclesie Clonfertensis, sub dat. Rome, v Kal. Martii, anno vii. Restituta [sine obligatione], quia non excedunt novem marchas sterlingorum fructus prebende. (*Ibid., f. 209.*)

70. Leterih, i.e., Lickerrig parish; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, vi. 424. Kyllile, i.e., Killilan, an old church ruin in Kilconickny parish adjoining Lickerrig; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, x. 396; xiii. 373. Chillyde, i.e., Kileely (Kilfoila), a parish in Kilmacduagh diocese. The names appear to be confused here. Wm. de Burgo, cf. no. 75.

71. Achrum omane; cf. no. 13. Croscornan and Ardrahan are in Kilmacduagh. Killtulath; cf. no. 14.

72. *De Portu Puro*; cf. no. 8. Omaytin vel Oniaytin, i.e., O'Madden or Ó Neachtain, probably the latter; cf. nos. 8, 32. Machagan, i.e., Mac Egan.

73. Ymanhin, i.e., Ó Mainnin, Mannion, a family of the Sodhan centred on Ballymacward and Menlo.

## 1500

74. Dicta die [xi Jan.], Willelmus Obrog, clericus Clonfertensis, principalis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Clonfertensis, cuius duodecim; necnon de Millichsina, et de Muinbrochynay locorum Clonfertensis diocesis, parrochialium ecclesiarum perpetuarum vicariarum, quarum insimul fructus quinque; ac canonicatus et prebende dicte ecclesie, quorum trium marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem estimationem valorem annuum non excedunt. Et supra dicto archidiaconatu conceditur *Perinde valere*; et vicarie huiusmodi eidem archidiaconatui immediate [?] uniri mandantur: et canonicatus et prebenda predicti conferri mandantur eidem, sub dat. Rome, Non. Novembris, anno octavo. Et promisit solvere annatam Collectori in partibus, immediate, habite possessione eorundem beneficiorum, sub penis Camere etc. Pro Hibernico. (*Lib. X. annat. Alex. VI, 1500, f. 6.*)

75. Die xvi Septembris, dominus Guillelmus de Burgo, canonicus Clonfertensis etc. obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata archidiaconatus ecclesie Clonfertensis, vacantis per obitum Yelai extra Romanam curiam defuncti, nuper Archidiaconi, ac capelle de Cylleoyrryd, dicte diocesis, vacantis certo modo; et quorum archidiaconatus sexdecim, et capelle decem marcharum sterlingorum [fructus] valorem annuum non excedunt. Et que capella mandatur uniri dicto archidiaconatui per bullam sub dat. quartodecimo Kal. Septembris, anno octavo; et de quo archidiaconatu mandatur provideri eidem Guilliemo etc. Et promisit solvere prefatam annatam Collectori in partibus, infra annum etc., et mensem, sub penis Camere. Iuravit etc. Restituta [bulla], quia Ibericalis, ac de mandato d. Mensarii etc. (*Ibid., f. 182.*)

## 1505

76. Die dicta [xii Junii], dominus Walterus de Burgo, clericus Clonfertensis diocesis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata canonicatus ecclesie Clonfertensis et de Tempomuel alias de ofinmul [?], nuncupate prebende, in eadem; ac de Loclei, et Tineac, Clonfertensis diocesis parrochialium ecclesiarum et perpetuarum vicariarum, vacantium per devolutionem, quorum insimul quatuordecim marcharum sterlingorum etc.; qui uniuntur predictis canonicatui et prebende etc. sub dat. xi Kal. Iunii, anno secundo. Et promisit solvere Collectori post habitam possessionem. Iuravit etc. (*Diversor. Iulii II, 1505-06, f. 9.*)

74. Cf. no. 6. Millichsina, i.e., Meelick; cf. no. 12. Muinbrochynay, i.e., Muintir Chineith; cf. no. 38.

75. Cf. no. 6. Cylleoyrryd, probably Killoran; cf. no. 61. Yelai, i.e., O'Kelly.

76. Tempomuel *vel* Tempomael alias de Ofinmul; cf. no. 78. Loclei, i.e., Loughrea cf. no. 78. Tineac, i.e., Tynagh, a parish in the baronies of Longford and Leitrim.



## 1507

77. Dicta die [xiiii Julii], dominus Valterius de Burgo, canonicus ecclesie Duacensis, obligavit se Camere Apostolice pro annata prioratus monasterii de Clontuaskertmane, ordinis Sancti Augustini; ac de Kyllyndyma, et de Kylhymurbolga, Clonfertensis; nec non de Ardrahayn, Duacensis diocesis parochialium ecclesiarum perpetuarum vicariarum, certo modo vacantium, et quorum fructus etc. insimul sexaginta quatuor marcharum sterlingorum secundum communem extimationem non excedunt. Et commendatur [prioratus] dicto Valtero: et uniuntur [perpetue vicarie] canonicatui et prebende ecclesie Duacensis ad vitam, sub dat. pridie Kal. Iulii, anno iiii. Et promisit solvere huiusmodi annatam Collectori in partibus, in forma. (*Diversor. Iulii II, 1506-07, f. 140.*)

## 1531

78. Dicta die [2 Feb.], Dominus Rolandus de Burgo, clericus Clonfertensis diocesis, obligavit se pro annata dicti canonicatus ecclesie Clonfertensis, et une de Ballelokariac et alie de Tineah alias de Rosfintail, et alterius de Killeumar Wlga, ac alterius de Lickemolasci, et relique de Balenecurte alias de Merrig perpetue vicarie, ac rectorie de Uranmor alias de Kilmikilculla, Clonfertensis et Enacdunensis respective diocesis, vacantium certo modo; quorum insimul fructus etc. nonaginta marcharum sterlingorum. Et mandatur provideri, sub dat. pridie Kal. Ianuarii, anno octavo. Et promisit infra sex menses solvere annatam huiusmodi Collectori in partibus, aut docere de non habita possessione, sub penis Camere. Iuravit etc. Restituta [bullae], quia *certo modo*. (*Diversor. Clem. VII, 1530-31, f. 148.*)

77. Clontuaskertmane, cf. no. 1. Kyllyndyma; cf. no. 49. Kylhymurbolga; cf. no. 20. Ardrahayn, i.e., Ardahan in Kilmacduagh.

78. Cf. no. 76. Ballelokariac, i.e., Loughrea. Tineach *alias* Rosfintail, the Teampall Maol of no. 76, was apparently a prebend in the parish of Tynagh. Killenmar Wlga, cf. no. 20. Lickemolasci, i.e., Lic Maolaise, Lickmolassy parish in Longford barony; cf. *Cal. papal letters*, v. 99, 104; xiii. 764. Balenecurte, i.e., Ballynacourty parish in Galway diocese. Uranmor, i.e., Oranmore in same diocese. Kilmikilculla, *al.* Kylinkilculla, or Kilnikilculla.

# Documents from the State Papers concerning Miler McGrath

Edited by

REV. LAWRENCE MARRON, B.A.

Archbishop Miler McGrath was one of the most prominent and controversial figures of his time. On 12 October 1565 he was appointed bishop of Down and Connor by Pope Pius IV. On 18 September 1570 he was appointed bishop of Clogher by Queen Elizabeth I, and on 3 February 1571 he was promoted by the queen to the archbishopric of Cashel and Emly, which see he held until his death in December 1622. On 7 January 1582 he received the bishopric of Waterford and Lismore *in commendam*, but was deprived of it in 1589 only to recover it on 19 December 1592. He resigned it on 22 February 1607, receiving instead the bishoprics of Killala and Achonry.

His name occurs frequently in the State Papers of the period, but the printed calendars are to a great extent quite unsatisfactory. Between the years 1571 and 1591 the calendars give little more than the titles of the documents concerning him, and of those for the years 1591 to 1599 only a few are sufficiently well calendared. Generally speaking the calendars from 1599 onwards can be relied on to give the full sense of the document calendared.

In the following pages, I have listed all the documents in the State Papers concerning Archbishop Miler McGrath. I have added one letter from the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum and references to certain documents from the *Calendar of Carew Papers*. Where the printed calendar is unsatisfactory, I have given a full transcript of the original document. I have modernized the spelling as far as possible. Passages here and there are indecipherable because of damage by damp or fading of the ink. I have indicated these passages thus: [. . .].

The information contained in these documents may be supplemented from the *Fiants of Elizabeth* and the *Acts of the Privy Council*. The former record such things as grants of commission, leases and pardons, while

the latter give the decisions of the Privy Council in the various controversies in which Archbishop McGrath was involved. Much of the evidence on which these decisions were based is to be found in the documents from the State Papers set out below.

Finally, I wish to thank the Public Record Office, London, and the Trustees of the British Museum, for their kind permission to publish these papers.

1. *Thomas Lancaster to Cecil, Drogheda, 31 May 1567.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 20, no. 97, *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 334.)

. . . The 28th and 29th of this month there came unto his Honour at Drogheda Maguire the third best in all Ulster and with him the feigned bishop of Down who of late came from Rome notwithstanding he showed an humble submission. God grant that it be from their hearts as they declare it outwardly . . .

2. *Memorial of things not mentioned in the above, 15 June 1567.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 21, no. 20, *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 337.)

. . . That my Lord may know the Queen's pleasure concerning the bishop of Down who humbleth himself and craveth mercy and restoration to his bishopric from her Highness . . .

3. *The Queen to the Lord Deputy, 6 July 1567.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 21, no. 49, *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 340.)

. . . We like also of the submission of the bishop of Down and think that he and others whom you shall not find meet to expel may be induced to submit themselves and to take their bishopric of us . . .

4. *The examination of Richard Creagh, titular archbishop of Armagh, the Tower, 22 December 1567.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 22, no. 50, *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 354.)

. . . A friar, the bishop of Down, came to Creagh about August 1566. He came to Shane O'Neill, being in an island called Inishdarell, in company with the bishop of Down . . .

5. *McGrath to Cecil, 2 August 1569*  
(British Museum, Lansdowne MS., no. 11.)

Praeclarissimo Domino Gulliello Cecilio primario secretario Regiae Maiestatis Domino meo semper observantissimo.

Illustrissime et praeclarissime Domine.

Litteras vestras nomine Concilii ad Reverendissimum Londinensem Episcopum directas vidi et per interpretationem ejusdem intellexi ea



quae de me in eisdem scripta fuerunt, maxime quantum ad responsum Concilii super mea petitione de libertate habenda, quam petitionem Concilio minime molestam esse credidi; nam ego sperabam vos me in patria dimissuros ad D. Deputatum, nam illic existens patriae et mihi prodesse possem. Sed quum vobis visum est ut hic diutius manere deberem oportet pati, nam omnis anima subjecta esse debet sublimioribus potestatibus. Sed tamen intelligere non possum quomodo sit causa meae captivitatis nam Vergilius dicit, 'parce subjectis et debellare superbos', et ego me totum humiliter subieci Maiestati Regiae et Concilio Angliae, atque quascumque alias auctoritates tam in temporalibus quam in spiritualibus refutavi praeter ejus auctoritatem tantum post Deum [. . .] nam Christus dicit 'in quacumque hora ingemuerit peccator omnium iniquitatum ejus amplius non recordabor et cet.'

Et praeterea, ne aliquis iudicaret me hanc subiectionem fictione aut formidine poenae dare et non me volente aut cum proposito standi in eadem subiectione, obtuli, sicut et nunc offero, me daturum obsides fidelitatis in manus ipsius D. Deputati viz. unicum meum carnalem fratrem quique mortis poenae subiaceret si ego aliquid contra promissa facerem; deinde Dominum Maguir (qui est fidelis servus et subditus Regiae Maiestatis et Deputati) tamquam fide-iussorem dictae fidelitatis. Et insuper manu propria me ipsum describerem ad poenam capitis subeundam etiam absque Dei aut hominum misericordia in ipsa hora in qua aliquid me scientem contra leges Angliae facerem, et interim ut D. Deputatus in vinculis me custodiret quousque dictos obsides et fide-iussores pro suis manibus obtineret; et si haec non sufficiunt certe quid ego ulterius praestare debeam nec scio nec habeo, etiam si in vinculis usque ad mortem detentus essem.

Et propterea oro te, praeclarissime mi Domine, per viscera misericordiae Jesu Christi, quatenus digneris has meas oblationes proponere coram Concilio, et, si fieri potest, coram sua Maiestate nec non illis persuadere ut me remissum faciant ad D. Deputatum etiam captivum, et sic me custodiret ut dictum est donec obsides et fide-iussores ad suum placitum obtineret, et deinde me cum suis litteris commendatitiis ad suam Maiestatem remitteret, ut mihi gratiam quam vellet praestaret. Nam vobis pro eodem est ut ego hic custodiar aut in Hibernia, sed mihi interest multum, nam in Hibernia existens quamvis captivus aliqua signa fidelitatis ipsi Deputato praestare possem, sed hic nulla praeter verba quae parum aut nihil valent absque factis. Vale quam optime et Deus vestrum Concilium ad suam gloriam et reipublicae utilitatem dirigat.

Ex aedibus Reverendissimi Londinensis Episcopi 2 Augusti 1569. Ut minimus servus Milerus quem nostis.

P.S. [*in Miler's hand*] Propter Christum rogo ut aliquot responsum cum latore digneris.

*Endorsed:* 2 August 1569. Milerus an Irishman with the B. of London.

*Bishop of London to Cecil, 22 August 1569.*

. . . I pray you help to get me discharged of mine Irish bishop whose petition I send you herewith. In mine opinion, under your correction, it were good he were sent by a pursuivant at his charge to my L. Deputy, there to be ordered as you shall send instructions, or as my L. Deputy and the L. Chancellor and bishops of the Council there shall think requisite . . .

God keep you

from my house at Fulham 22 Octav., 1569  
Edm. Londinensis.

*Endorsed:* to be rid of his Irish guest.

6. *Notes in Cecil's handwriting, 20 February 1569-70.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 66, no. 101.)

Ireland: The Irish bishop to be sent to Ireland to be placed some where there.

7. *McGrath to the Privy Council, 11 April 1570 (?)*  
(S.P.I., vol. 30, no. 41. *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 429.)

Illustrissimi Domini, Vereor, post tantam expectationem et diutinam captivitatem, a conspectu Illustrissimi Concilii discedere absque ulla meorum negotiorum certitudine, ideoque supplico vestris Illustrissimis Dominis ut me certiolem facere dignentur quid mihi Regia Majestas et vestrae Celsitudines dare constituerint, viz. utrum illam dignitatem quam olim obtinui, aut alteram aut nullam omnino constituerint. Quod si in ea iam obtenta ob concessionem Domini Deputati alteri (ut fertur) iam factam aliqua difficultas esse videatur quo minus iterum mihi a Regia Majestate concedi possit, in hoc facilis esset responsio: Dominus Deputatus non difficilior (vel ut rectius dicam) eadem facilitate potest illum quem in meo loco constituit<sup>1</sup> ad alteram dignitatem transferre qua et meipsum, et presertim quum (ut intelligo) nullas Regiae Majestatis patentes vel concessorias accepit litteras. Causa non est ob quam Regia Majestas et vestrae Celsitudines illam dignitatem potius mihi quam alienam concedere deberent, quum in illa diocesi existens multo melius et efficacius suae Reg. Maj. inservire possim quam in aliqua parte Hiberniae; nec ipse, qui a D. Deputato constitutus est, tale servitium exhibere potest quale ipse possum, ut prefatus Deputatus et illi qui utrumque norint judicare possunt.

Sed si res ita se habeat ut Regia Majestas factum D. Deputati nullo modo revocare velit, ego Eamdem Maj. suppliciter oro quatenus id ad quod me idoneum existimabit mihi concedat in loco tuto et ubi suum

<sup>1</sup> John Merriman was consecrated Protestant bishop of Down and Connor on 19 February, 1570.

regimen custoditur, quum de cetero inter rebelles et inciviles illos Hibernicos, inter quos natus fui, vitam conducere nolo. Ut autem Reg. Maj. specialis mihi in illa Anglica Hiberniae parte providere possit Corkaiensis et Clunensis vacatione per diutina tempora eidem Majestati et vestras Celsitudines ostendo, quem ego lubens accipiam, nisi priorem potero recuperare quod tamen mihi multo gratius foret, quia ibi multo melius et commodius Regiae Maj. inservire possem quam in altera. Nam in eo et in vicinis locis multos habeo amicos et consanguineos ex quibus quidem non nunquam rebelles existant, quos ego meo consilio meis persuasionibus ad pacem et subiectionem Regiae Majestatis praestandam revocare sperarem, et insuper in eadem diocesi doctrinam veritatis (quantum in me esset) in publicum dicerem, nullus me Monachorum vel aliorum papistarum impedire posset, et nonnulla alia hic ostendere possem, que modo brevitatis causa omitto.

Preterea rogo Regiam Majestatem ut minora illa beneficia ut Prioratus, Rectoriasque simplices et capellas quas etiam olim pro me ac meo fratre ab episcopo Romano impetravi mihi denuo concedere dignetur, et suas litteras ad Dominum Maguir, in cuius patria sita sunt, dirigat, iubendo ut ipse mihi eadem beneficia integre et cum effectu persolvere faciat.<sup>1</sup> Nomina vero dictorum benefactorum satis clare in litteris quas Dominus Secretarius prae suis manibus reperiri possunt, et illas cuperem remitti ad D. Deputatum ut, illas inspeciens, expeditius mihi conferre possit. Ea vero omnia a papistis et rebellibus suae Majestatis obtinentur, tamen amicorum et consanguineorum favore et auxilio aliquid fructus inde colligi a me potest dummodo regiam concessionem ostenderem ac prae manibus haberem.

Postremo rogo Vestras Celsitudines ut me diutius hic expectere non cogatis ne iterum in febres incidens Regiae Majestati et Vobis amplius sim molestus.

Deus eternus Pater qui est casti consili amator vestrum Concilium regat dirigatque in Suam gloriam et publicam utilitatem. Amen.

Post scripta. Oro vestros Celsitudines ut considerent me in hoc inclyto regno omnibus humanis praesidiis destitutum esse ita ut neminem habeam a quo pecuniam vel dono vel mutuo habere possim vel sperem nisi a Regia Majestate et a Vestra beneficia. Proinde vos obnixè rogo ut aliqua ratione pecuniam mihi pro itinere necessariam a Regia Majestate impetretis.

Vestrae Celsitudinis

Humillimus servitus

Milerus Magrath, Hibernicus.

Inclytis Conciliariis Regni Angliae.

*Endorsed:* Memoriale pro Milero Magrath Hibernico aliquando nuncupato episcopo.

<sup>1</sup> For a list of benefices in Clogher over which Miler McGrath claimed authority, see no. 46 below (5 October, 1591)



8. *Fitzwilliam and Weston to the Queen, 31 July 1571.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 33, no. 15, *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 452.)

It may please your Majesty, the 29th of the present we received a letter from the archbishop of Cashel and is the same Irish man who your Highness sent to Ireland to be considered of some spiritual promotion, and hath, as we hear, to his power faithfully and diligently behaved himself in the furtherence of religion and other parts of your Majesty's service, as part by the copies of his letters to us your Highness may perceive, whereby will appear the matter he writeth of concerning James Fitzmorris and Edward Butler of whose offered service against the foresaid James it may stand with your Majesty's good pleasure to like of, though his offences against your Majesty hath been such as are worthy of ten deaths and odious to any dutiful ears to hear; yet that service achieved we think thereby would grow quietness to Munster and be the mean to bring Connaught into a far better state than now it resteth in, and so bring your Majesty's present great expences to a much less charge and thereby likewise so work that your gracious justice might be embraced in both those provinces, besides that such traitors as be abroad under foreign princes should have the less occasion to disturb your Highness in Ireland.

This matter is only known to ourselves and so we closely keep it from any other according the bishop's advice. We have written to him to come unto us, feigning another occasion thereof whereby to keep that matter secret, but indeed meaning to derive of time until your Majesty's pleasure may be returned, and that he may declare to us the meaning of those capital letters which he had written among the latter lines, as we take them to be for men's names whom he durst not open. And for Edward's taking the friars out of prison we judge he did it to have the better occasion whereby to common with the bishop and to break with him the more secretly of his service. . . . The country is still in evil state, and will be by all argument much worse this winter if the mischiefs be not holden before by some means as this is or by your Highness's much greater expences, for in the sight of all men the lewd sort of Ireland were never more bent to do hurt. . . .

from St. Pulchers.

9. *McGrath to Weston, July 1571.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 33, no. 15, ii., *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 452.)

. . . Advertising you that I have taken two friars for preaching against the Queen's proceedings, whereof one of them was of late at Rome and brought Bulls and other books with them which I have sent you with this bearer. And having the said friars six days in my keeping James Fitzmorris, the rebel, wrote me a threatening letter for their enlargement, at whose instance I did not set them at liberty. Yet being from home where

the said friars were kept Edward Butler came and with force took them away, and being requested by me to restore them again he refused so to do and set them at liberty.

Drawn out of the said letter by me Robert Weston.

10. *McGrath to the Lord Deputy and Council, 25 July 1571.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 33, no. 15, i., *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 452.)

I kept the said friars eight days minding to keep them further till I should know your Lordship's pleasure touching them. And being from home Edward Butler came to my house and took them away forcibly, and following the said Edward did meet him, he saith it was for no evil he took them away but that they were poor men which do nothing against their prince. Being in further communication with the said Edward did request me to write to your Lordship and Council secretly desiring you to grant him protection, and to make suit for him to the Queen's grace to obtain his pardon for such offences as are past and to his charge objected or to be objected, and that protection by you to him send and your promise for the suit of his pardon.

By writing also he doth faithfully promise by the grace of God that within a month after the receiving of the said protection and the promise of your suit for his pardon he will overthrow James Fitzmorris in bringing him in, other in killing of him. I see none here fitter for that service than the said Edward, therefore it is good to encourage him thereto.

From the Cammes, 25 July 1571.

P.S.: I beseech your honour not to show the secret of this letter to any but to those that will keep it a secret lest, if it were known to be sent by me I should never eschew the danger thereof if the said James or his friends were certified.

11. *James Fitzmaurice to McGrath, 19 July 1571.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 33, no. 15, iii., *C.S.P.I.*, p. 453.)

To Meolmorye Mac Crach at Cashel or elsewhere.

My friend as you deserve, I have me commended unto you. As I am informed that you have taken prisoner the poor friars for preaching the word of God to the poor people who are blinded with ignorance these many years for lack of good pastors that would show them their duty; wherefore I do require you to enlarge at free liberty the said friars that we may receive good fruit thereby and illuminate our hearts receiving from their mouths the just way of our salvation the which we need very much by reason of our long continuance in obscurity. And in granting me the said request you bide me to do your friendship and pleasure.

Otherwise, if you do it not, do not only take care of your own proper body but also of your goods, your adherents and all that will be obedient to pay you any kind of rent or duty, without fail to the less coal of fire

in their houses and buildings I will, with the permission of God, see them all brought to ruins and destruction, so that my power may stretch thereunto. Therefore choose to take wise and sober counsel in your proceedings.

From Aherluche the 19th July 1571.

In omni tribulatione spes nostra Iesus Maria.

Your friend as you merit.

James Fz Morishe

Desmond.

12. *Fitzwilliam to Burghley, 31 July 1571*  
(S.P.I., vol. 33, no. 16. *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 453.)

It may please your Lordship: Having partly touched to the Queen's Majesty of the state of Ireland as by the letters to her Highness from the L. Chancellor and me appeareth, and sent the copies of such parts of the LL. Presidents' letters and others as toucheth the same James the bowlder [*sic*] with fewer lines to trouble your Lordship; craving by your Lordship's mean if it shall to her Majesty seem good send speedy answer upon that matter offered by the bishop of Cashel. And though the best season of this year for service against the rebels is past and winter at hand in which the good subjects may take most hurt, yet if Edward's offer may be thought fit to take place and so hit, in my opinion both Munster and Connaught will come to great quiet and save her Majesty great charges. For at this day doubtless they two be the only upholding of all the evil and mischief of Ireland the north excepted. The state of the office of the ordinance the Council and I informed you three months past, and trust there is on this some new supply ready at the water's side to come over. Castlemayne was left untaken through the want of a little powder which I could not come by either for love or money.

P.s.: The Latin lines which the archbishop of Cashel sent to the L. Chancellor with those six capital letters at the end be very suspicious. He is sent for to come to Dublin, and so soon as he has opened his mind to them your Lordship shall learn of it. I pray your Lordship to return my messenger speedily.

P.p.s. (*in different hand*): If it hath not been that the Queen's Majesty commanded me expressly to hold all the Earl's brethren in that state as I found them and as they should be left to me by the L. Deputy, and not otherwise to deal with any of them, I had presumed upon this offer of Edward's to have ventured with him conditionally. And many times it is seen that extreme sickenings be not helpen but with extreme medicines. Sir Edward, as I have heard, was of late a little touched with his frantic humour, but being kept in with [. . .] order and restraint of his liberty and company for a few days grow to rest and be well again.



13. *Fitzwilliam to Burghley, 24 August 1571.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 33, no. 43, *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 455.)

... If it would stand with the Queen's Majesty's good pleasure I would gladly know her Highness's resolution touching the matter and the person mooted in the archbishop of Cashel's letter which the L. Chancellor and I wrote of to her Majesty. But of the six capital letters set in the end of the bishop's Latin lines they only touch certain meetings of some great personages, the parts whereof were not much for aught I yet can learn, and yet I think I know a good way as secretly as their meetings were [. . .]. The bishopric of Down is void, and the archbishop of Cashel, a natural man of that soil, is most desirous to remove thither, if so it may stand with her Majesty's good pleasure. In which suit he seeks his one earnest request. The L. Chancellor, the archbishop of Dublin and the bishop of Meath earnestly desired me to move it to your Lordship, and to commend also to your good favour for Cashel one Mathew Lynt a very godly and jealous Protestant, being a natural of this country and a fine latinist and of no young years. The man is very well commended unto me for an honest man and an earnest Protestant and speaks very good English, and of his life I hear no other than good, and laboureth in teaching of children a godly exercise.

14. *Fitzwilliam to the Queen, 6 September 1571.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 34, no. 4, *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 457.)

Pleaseth your Highness to be advertised. Your Majesty's letters of the 9th of the last month I received the 2nd of this September. And touching the parts which concern the Earl of Ormond I have sent for him to give his Lordship understanding thereof; at whose coming and the assembly of your Majesty's Council here together we shall proceed according your Majesty's pleasure signified touching the matter of the attainted persons in the late rebellion; and shall further likewise deal in the matter as toucheth the archbishop of Cashel as your Highness hath appointed.

15. *Fitzwilliam to Burghley, 2 July 1572.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 37, no. 3, *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 476.)

I send the archbishop of Cashel's writing, which I take to be fancy rather than truth:

Report from the archbishop of Cashel<sup>1</sup>

1. Qualis rumor et expectatio belli habeatur in Mamonia vulgi [. . .] quum omnes belli expectant diem et inter eos nemo sit qui talem expectationem non habeat sive senex sit sive juvenis masculus sive femina futuri vero belli judicium habentes; quia C.O. (Comes Ormondiae) ingentem

<sup>1</sup> This document is very difficult to decipher.

pecuniae sumam congregavit scilicet 17,000 millia libras currentis monete ut fertur quam sumam adhuc augere non cessat. Sed quod intendit dubitatur a multis, quidam dicunt ut faciat bellum, alii ut eat in Angliam. Si autem iverit in Angliam bona de eo spes esset, si vero non, aliter sentietur. Ipsi quoque et suis fratribus parantur arma nunulla: praecuta galeae et similia et praesertim scuta [. . .] G (Gallium) vel F (Flandrium) etc., nonne timendum est ne principio vilipendet leges—Dei precepta contemnit etc.

2. Vicesimo die vel circa Maii 1572 accesserunt ad Imo [?] oppidum E.B. (Edmund Butler) et Ar. C. (Archiepiscopus Casselensis) concomitantibus eisdem 24 equitibus bene armatis et centum quadraginta peditibus, et in ingressu oppidi visus est ab eis ex altera parte J.V. (Jacobus Fitzmorris) multo minore numero ut fertur sed tamen ei nullum nocumentum fecerunt vel facere incepterunt sed cum quiete abire permiserunt; et hoc quia dictus E. (Edmund) iuramento astrictus orat fratri suo ne limites comitatus Tipperary pertransiret etc. Ex his favor et amicitia notari possunt.

3. Vocati ex consortio J.V. (Jacobi Fitzmorris) vel potius accepti sunt ut alantur durante tempore necessitatis 200 vel circa personae sub nomine protectionis, sed hoc factum est in adiutorium ipsius Ja. (Jacobi) quum hoc anni tempore dies longi sunt noctesque breves, qua ratione dictus Ja. (Jacobus) latitat in montibus et silvis cum parvo comitatu ne a suis inimicis persequeretur, et quos alere non poterat extra eius consortium cum unde alerentur non habentur capitaneis deficientes licentiam eis dedit ut protectionem acciperent pro tempore. Sed quando tempora mutantur et noctes dierum longitudinem assument ipse Ja. (Jacobus) illos atque alios multos associabit qui interim in nostris partibus aluntur ea ratione Dominus Praeses ut dicitur precepit dicto C. (Comiti Ormundiae) ut infra certum diem omnes quos in protectionem accepit ex sua patria inprotectos eiciat. Ex his plura notabis.

4. E.B. (Edwardus Butler) sicuti in retuli practicam hanc facit adversus Ja. (Jacobum Fitzmorris) accepit castellum ex altera parte collis in quo habitat Ja. (Jacobus) ut capta occasione tempore venationis vel prandii vel cenae suis cum eo negotiis finem imponat. Quod ut fiat Deum precor.

5. Haec sunt specialia quae de illis partibus dicere possum. Nunc restat ut de C (Comitibus) in communi quid sentio dicam [. . .] utrum inierunt concilium de movendo bellum adversus Principem et quum Deo impediende rem ex integro aggredi non auderent unusquisque eorum aliquos malefactores ex eorum consanguineis, filii vel fratribus ad incipiendum initium rebellionis statuerunt de singulis exempla dicere possum: C.O. (Comes Ormundiae), E.B. (Edwardus Butler), et multos alios, C.Th. (Comes Thomani), Terentium sive Torlagh suum fratrem, C. Con. (Comes Conacie) suos filios, C. Kyll. (Comes Kildarie) Mo

(Moore), Calmanay (Kavanaghs); et praeterea Ultonici omnia faciunt de ipsorum concilio ut ex ipsis Ultoniciis percepi etc. considerate et praecavete.

*The following note in Fitzwilliam's hand is added:*

After this other tedious letter so far written by my man I have such occasion to write myself some things more to trouble your Lordship with as I am more than grieved with the matter; and yet weighing the substance and danger thereof which may follow, although I trust in God it be but fancy rather than truth, I durst not commit it to any man's hand but my own, and no creature is privy to it but the archbishop of Cashel, who gave it to the L. Chancellor and me, and ourselves, at least wise that we know of. And such as the bishop gave us I send only to your Lordship to be opened to the Queen's Majesty, for no deed may no jealous show which tendeth towards her Highness's disquiet can I rest quiet with until I have delivered it to her Majesty's knowledge. And for that the single letters which be in the several parts of that letter's writing could not be known to your Lordship unless they were set forth, I have, with the L. Chancellor's help, so opened them as your Lordship may clearly know what is the bishop's whole matter.

God give to her Majesty a most blessed quiet and prosperous reign with long health, and to her Highness's enemies dishonour, overthrow and short life with shame. But what I may judge or think of this writing I know not, but an unquiet mind doth it make me to have. It will be good that your Lordship do compare this matter with all the confessions and other parts which have come to your Lordship's hand of the traitourous duke's doing whereby it may be seen if any of those do but smell<sup>1</sup> towards Ireland, and thereby your Lordship may see so much the more what value this declaration of the bishop is of. Oh Lord God I cannot yet to think evil of the Earl of Ormond, far be it from him to have any so evil a thought, but what is Adam's seed when God is absent. And now here followeth the exposition of the letters. . . .

By this your Lordship shall understand the whole meaning of the bishop's writing. And for my goods and land I durst be bound for those two Earls and half that I am worth and to be in prison for them two years that they be both faithful and true men to the spending of their lives in her Majesty's quarrel and service. I pray God the bishop be not over busy a body.

2 July 1572.

16. *Fitzwilliam to Burghley, 15 August 1572*  
(S.P.I., vol. 37, no. 38, *C.S.P.I.*, 1509-73, p. 481.)

. . . I send your Lordship herein another part of the bishop of Cashel's writing which I perceive both the Earls have some inkling of, and as I

<sup>1</sup> Uncertain reading.



judge the Earl of Ormond will be in hand with your Lordship as he hath fain of been in hand with me, but I kept myself so aloof as I would not give his Lordship any part of understanding that I knew it. But much have both the Earls been fretted and grieved at it as I have heard by some of their friends. And though I have herewith long troubled your Lordship already yet I cannot forget the faithful and dutiful service of Mr Chief Baron.

*The following in Miler's hand:* promissis Edwardi nulla mihi remanet spes, sed tamen Deus novit quis illum impedivit ne promissum adimpleret. Si discesserit ejus frater Comes omnia hic turbulenta erunt nisi Deus aliter quam ut speratum instituat, quidam opinates et inter se surrantes dicunt [. . .] C.O. potius iterum in Galliam vel Hispaniam quam in Angliam; nescio tamen, Deus novit et vos videbitis, timeo huius omni turbulentum statum. Potest tamen Deus omnia redere quieta.

This is all of the Earl of Ormond and Edward his brother. God grant there be not a more wicked spirit in the bishop of Cashel than he showeth here. But God is my witness that I never privately nor openly found any other in the Earl or the Earl of Kildare than very good willingness to serve the Queen's Majesty. I find by the Earl and the Earl of Kildare also that they have some inkling of this report. Each of them hath been in hand with me in a sort to grope me, and surely if it be as commonly spoken as the bishop doth alledge in his former note it cannot be kept from them, for he saith that old men and young, women and children talk of it.

17. *Sydney to the Privy Council, 27 February 1576*  
(S.P.I., vol. 40, no. 34. *C.S.P.I.*, 1574-85, p. 92.)

. . . From thence I came to this city [Limerick] accompanied with the Earl of Desmond, the bishops of Cashel and Cork, my Lord of Louth and some others of the nobility, divers knights and principal gents. of the country where I was received with far greater pomp than either myself have hitherto had or saw yielded to any other in this land; for which, lest I should seem less thankful to this city or to Cork than I was to Waterford, I humbly beseech your Lordships to bestow your favourable letters on them both, for truly, my Lords, they are pieces of great regard, and greatly shall their willingness to serve the Governors here advance the service of our Soverign. . . .

18. *Drury and Fyton to Burghley, 10 October 1578.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 63, no. 6, *C.S.P.I.*, 1574-85, p. 145.)

. . . These have been the chief cause of our coming now into Munster, whereof one between the archbishop of Cashel and Edward Butler we have heard and ordered this day, wherein we have bound Edward upon good sureties to the peace, the archbishop showing many causes why

he should stand in fear of him, and the other, not only in this case but in sundry other appearing to be somewhat unruly and disordered. . . .  
from Waterford.

19. *Drury and Fenton to the Privy Council, 20 November 1578.*  
*Cal. of Carew MSS., 1575-88, p. 140.)*

. . . Not only I the Justice but also the L. Chancellor and the Deputy himself, not long before his going hence, had received sundry complaints from the archbishop of Cashel that he was injured and oppressed daily by Edward Butler brother to the Earl of Ormond, and that he was as good as beseiged within the walls of his castle. . . . The next day we came to Cashel where Edward Butler met us again. As the causes between him and the archbishop and others were many and weighty we appointed them to meet us at Kilkenny. . . .

20. *Earl of Desmond, the Archbishop of Cashel and Apsely to Drury, 21 July 1579.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 67, no. 43, i. *C.S.P.I., 1574-85, p. 174.)*

My very good Lord:

Since the writing of my last letter I received news that the traitor James Fitzmorris landed upon Saturday last at the Dingle and burned the town and spoiled my tenants there and doth spare none of her Majesty's servants. I, taking the advice of my Lord archbishop of Cashel and Mr Absley, they advised me to ride forward with all my force and with God's help to expel the traitor and his adherents. And now being bent thither having in my company the archbishop and Mr. Absley I hope with the mighty hand of God to make an end of this service in hand, wishing your Lordship to hasten hither with your force lest that more aid would come to the said rebel. I have written to all the Lords and gents. in the province to meet me with their forces at Kerry to further the service of her Majesty, to the furtherence whereof, as I have often told your Lordship, I will not spare to venture myself and all mine. And thus humbly taking leave in haste the 21 July 1579. At Whites town.

Desmond

Milerus

Apsley

21. *McGrath to Sir Lucas Dillon, 11 March 1580-1.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 81, no. 20, *C.S.P.I., 1574-85, p. 292.)*

Amice praedilecte.

Huius temporis calamitas efficit ut iuxta voluntatem et etiam occasionem ad te et reliquos amicos et iuxta debitum officium ad Gubernatorem scribere non possum. Voluntas autem scribendi veritatem et detegendi

perversos subditorum mentes non deest. Caro tamen infirma. Persuasum enim habeo Dominum Generalem tam vigilantem esse in suo officio et huius temporis statu ut nihil accidit in his partibus relatione dignum quin de his quae ad statum harum partium pertinent scribat. Ad te ergo tamquam ad fidum amicum privatumque mei Principis Consiliorum ea quae audio, video et intelligo scribere statuo.

Certissimis litteris et nuntiis his ultimis diebus percepi quod hi Momomenses, qui iam subditorum nomine se gerebant vel potius fingebant, rebellantium Geraldinorum partes assumpserunt viz: Macarthy Moore, Macarthy Rioch cum eorum sequacibus, uterque O'Sullivan, filii Barry Moore cum reliquis eiusdem nominis. Filii Domini Roche adhuc dissimulant sed eadem tendunt via. Cormacus MacTeig inter suspectos numeratur, multi alii inter illos magni nominis rebellium sectam palam profitentur. Nunc ad mare affixos tenent oculos, spem gaudii illorum Deus in luctum convertat. Ex his qui subditorum nomine remanent multi dissimulant expectantes adversariorum fortunam. Omnes ferme ad malum declinaverunt simul inutiles facti sunt, vix apud eos invenitur qui faciat bonum, quibus vos maiorem datis fidem ego illos ut reliquos timeo. Infra has partes fluminis Synayn filius McBrian Ara, Donatus Burgorum, rebellantium partes assumpsit, castrumque in patria de Ara nominatum Casslen Gearbe detinet, in quo Joannem de Burgo et Hugonem eius fratrem quotiens totiens tractatum habentes cum Geraldinis vel aliis in his partibus quos ad rebellionem seducere intendunt, accipit, alit et defendit. Pater vero illius licet se fidelem subditum (more multorum) fingit, tamen de die in diem nutrit et alit rebellos. In illo castro nihil habetur alimenti praeter ea quae ab eo et suis administrantur, et si habuit aliquos in sua potestate ex filiis familiaribus eos absque ullo damno dimisit. Certe nisi destruaturn castrum illud seducentur multi in adiutorium rebellium in Ara, Ormund, Owny, Imolrian, Eli O'Karroll et eorum factionibus. Momoniae rebelles se iungant Connaciae rebellibus sic fortiores fiant. Quidam dicunt uxorem Joannis Burke in illo castro custodiri.

Facile tamen et paucis impensis devinciretur. Patria illa de Ara iuncta est et affixa stagno sive lacui Dergert et flumini Synayn, multa fortia continens castra ferme inexpugnabilia quia in medio lacus situantur. Ego enim in initio huius rebellionis consului ut omnia castra ex utraque parte fluminis Synayn in Anglorum custodia reponuntur, idipsum nunc etiam consulo, quod nisi fiat post hac paenitebit si Momonienses et Connacienses rebelles in uno exercitu Ultoniensibus et Scotis supervenientibus se iunxerint, difficilius debellari poterint quam si in partes divisas bella gesserint. Ergo etc.

Venit ad me ex Ultonia circa primum diem huius mensis quidam meus consanguineus qui unica ratione a meis parentibus ad me missus erat ut mihi ostenderet adventura huius temporis pericula. Dixit inter alia O'Nellium, O'Donyall et reliquos Ultonum magnates confederatos esse rebellibus Geraldinis et reliquis similibus, secrete tamen per litteras,



eos paratos esse ad expugnandos Anglos hac aestate conductos etiam in eorum adiutorium Scotorum ingentem multitudinem. Quare ille iussu meorum parentum et amicorum me obnixè rogavit ut ex patria hac priusquam istae contingerent effugerem. Et cum illius verba contemnerem ac nihili facerem ostendendo et declarando potentiam mei Principis, flens dixit ob inquit<sup>1</sup> 'ista te seducent, sed ego amplius te non videbo', et sic in summo maerore et animi tristitia abiit. Non noceret ergo meo iudicio ut aliqui fidissimi exploratores ad illas partes mitterentur qui prudenter illorum dicta et gesta observarent. Sunt enim homines a quibus facile secreta subtrahi possunt; minus iacula feriunt quae providentur, ergo etc.

Quantum ad me attinet in eo ipso statu existo in quo me esse in ultimis meis litteris tibi declaravi. Tu illum statum cum poteris perpende. Vale et vive diu felix in Christo qui rebelles omnes confundat. Amen.

Toom XI Martii 1580

P.s.: Signa habes nova de statu illorum dominorum in castra remanentium praesertim Domini Baronis Ossoriensis mihi rescribe. Si ille non deliquit in Principem semper illi favendum sentio. Multos habet adversarios sed utinam illi tam fideles essent Principi uti ego illum eandem puto.

Tuae Excellentiae verus amicus  
Marmaducius Cassellensis<sup>2</sup>

Copia vera  
Edmund Spenser

22. *Sir Edward Butler to Mr Waterhouse, 24 March 1582.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 90, no. 31, C.S.P.I., 1574-85, p. 354.)

As I have been accustomed to declare my grieves unto my friends and thereupon to crave their friendly assistance, the same course I now follow unto you which I trust to be of my chiefest friends as always I found you.

So it is nowadays that unjustly I, poor Edward Butler son to the late James Earl of Ormond and Ossorie, am expelled out of such inheritance as the said Earl my father left me and also out of such lands as I have purchased in fee or otherwise. I am also spoiled of such my goods as her Majesty's enemies have not taken from me, my death is sought by my neighbours a set of traitorly devils, I do mean the archbishop and Kennedies, the one of them is a perjured turncoat and the rest a set of traitors and traitorous birds.<sup>3</sup>

I cannot for shame lay down the unkind dealings of the Earl my brother although he sought to misuse me and to make me a banished

<sup>1</sup> So the manuscript, with 'ob' bracketed.

<sup>2</sup> 'Marmaducius' is clearly a mistake of the copyist for 'Milerus'. Marmaduke Middleton was bishop of Waterford.

<sup>3</sup> Uncertain reading.

man and also my death. The inheritance and purchase above mentioned his Lordship took from me; but he never had servant, kinsman or brother that ever stood him in better stead in overthrowing his enemies and defending of his country and doing it as should be to his profit than I, my brother Edmond only excepted.

You would scarce believe what injuries I receive of the archbishop and Kennedies, and how shamefully they are for bribes borne against me. The archbishop doth seek to banish myself and my people out of the country with threatening or taking of goods wrongfully from us, and seeking by all means my hindrance to satisfy his cancred mind. He is a fitter captain for dogs and devils than for christian people. He had led my brother Sir Edmond hither to burn my house about mine ears as he threatened he would; he procured a warrant from my Lord my brother to take this house from me and direction thereupon to my brother Edmond to assist the sher[iff] in executing of the same, my brother sending to me willing me to avoid the town. I desired respite of two months to carry my stuff with me here hence and offered my brother a pawn worth £700 for delivering of the town at two months' end which was denied by my brother, the archbishop and Kennedies. The said archbishop and sheriff sought after that to assault and fire my house were it not for fear they should lose thereby more than they might gain.

My brother left me without taking any order for my security notwithstanding my several letters sent unto him for the same. So therefore I am to beseech you to be a mean to my very good Lord the Lord Deputy for to receive me to his tuition with my goods, lands and such my men as I shall give the Governor notice of their names, and a letter to my brother Edmond and the sher[iff] to give me the foresaid two months' respite and to let me carry such stuff and things as I brought hither and caused to be brought, and they from henceforth let me live in quiet. Then I shall think myself greatly bound unto my Lord and I shall be able to give attendance to serve against her Majesty's enemies. Show my grieves and petitions to my cousin and I know I shall not want his assistance in any thing to do me good. So committing myself to my Lord's tuition I leave to trouble you any further, with my hearty commendations the 24th March 1581.

Your loving poor friend

Edward Butler

P.s.: Good Mr Waterhouse I must leave the country unless my Lord Deputy do take some order for my security. There is no man that would put up these injustices I receive but myself. I would sufficiently revenge these things were it not for fear I should be thought to behave myself in any undutiful sort. They could use no rebel worse than they do use me. I will prove the archbishop and seven of the chiefest of the Kennedies to be traitors before the Governor, but in the liberty court I will say nothing

for that there the sher[iff] and others for money and kind will set them at liberty, although they know that court have nothing to deal in these things without her Majesty's commissioners.

23. *Lords Justices and Council to Walsingham, 12 October 1582.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 96, no. 11, *C.S.P.I.*, 1574-85, p. 404.)

This bearer, the archbishop of Cashel, having obtained licence to repair into England, hath also required our letters to your Honour in his favour, of whom although we might of our knowledge report him to be a very good servant to her Majesty and diligent in his calling, yet because Sir Lucas Dillon is there at court who is best acquainted with his life and behaviour, and hath most intelligence with him in her Majesty's service we leave to him to make testimonial thereof. Only this much we say that he is a man sufficient for the function in that remote place where he is settled, and hath done her Majesty good service in his personal resistance to the rebels of Munster, and hath given continual intelligence either to the Governors or Sir Lucas of anything he could learn available to the estate.

The cause of his repair thither is unknown to us, but in anything he shall give occasion to use your Honour's favour either in his own private or otherwise we humbly pray you to let him taste thereof, and so commit your Honour to God.

Ad. Dublinensis

H. Wallop

Ed. Waterhous

24. *McGrath to the Privy Council.*<sup>1</sup>  
(S.P.I., vol. 96, no. 12, *C.S.P.I.*, 1574-85, p. 404.)

To the Right Honourable the Lords and others of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

In most humble wise sheweth unto your Honours the archbishop of Cashel: where he holdeth by lease from her Majesty for years the late dissolved and ruinous house or monastery of Toome in the Co of Tipperary which, standing environed with mountains and woods in a very desolate place, was burned and spoiled the last of July last by the Earl of Desmond's traitorous retinue of rebels so as the place is all wasted and the tenants fled and dispersed which the archbishop cannot persuade to return and dwell there because the same is void of all defence. And for that he shall not be able to pay her Majesty's rent thereupon which is £11-11-4 by the year, except he be at great charge to erect some strength and fortification thereabouts for the safety of the tenants, and may not

<sup>1</sup> This petition and those that follow are undated. It may be assumed that they were presented by McGrath while he was in London.



be at such cost without he have some further assurances therein. It may therefore please your Honours to be a mean for him to the Queen's Majesty that it may please her Highness to grant him the feefarm of the monastery of Toome paying the said rent; and then he will erect such buildings as shall be for the defence thereof, safety of the tenants, and advancement of her Majesty's service against the rebels. And shall continually pray for her Majesty and your Honours.

25. *McGrath to the Queen.*

(S.P.I., vol. 96, no. 13, *C.S.P.I.*, 1574-85, p. 404.)

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most humbly sheweth to your most excellent Majesty your faithful subject Milerus archbishop of Cashel. Where in Ireland there are sundry courts of divers authorities and jurisdictions for the administration of justice and laws wherein sometimes certain officers, judges, barristers, lawyers and ministers of the law are known to be papists and recusants not sworn to your Majesty's supremacy according to the statute provided in that behalf, and sometimes many good subjects and Protestants accused by such malicious papists before such judges, officers and lawyers of that sort who will try the said embracers of the Gospel by papistical suborners' inquests and witnesses and the same their doings maintained by the said officers and lawyers to the great danger and overthrow of your Majesty's faithful subjects, all sorts of the said papists being fully persuaded to have and enjoy the pope, his blessing and authority to be foresworn in case they might overthrow any Protestant or favourer of your Majesty's proceedings. In consideration whereof it may please your Majesty to direct a general instruction to the Lord Deputy and Council not to suffer any judge, temporal or spiritual, to judge, or any jury or witnesses to pass or be accepted in any matter where anything is to be enquired or judged against any of your said subjects and known Protestants but such judges, justices, barristers and lawyers as are or shall be sworn to your Majesty's supremacy and have received the Holy Communion once in the year before according to God and your Majesty's laws. And your suppliant with the rest of the few number of Protestants and furtherers of your Majesty's godly proceedings, which no doubt by this means will increase in that land, shall continually pray for the preservation of your most royal person in all felicity.

26. *McGrath to the Privy Council.*<sup>1</sup>

(S.P.I., vol. 96, no. 14, *C.S.P.I.*, 1574-85, p. 404.)

The humble petition of the Archbishop

Certain requests of the archbishop of Cashel to the most honourable the Lords and others of her Majesty's Privy Council, humbly craving

<sup>1</sup> Burghley added his comments in the margin of the manuscript.

your Lordships to peruse and consider of them, being more beneficial to her Majesty than to the petitioner as shall appear legenti et intelligenti.

1. For as many now within the realm of Ireland and especially in the province of Munster, as well officers and ministers of the law, head officers of towns and cities, principal lords and gentlemen, as justices of the peace and assizes and prelates of the church, are appointed to their several offices and callings, they being never sworn to the oath of her Majesty's supremacy according to the statute in that behalf provided, although every of them presumeth to exercise their callings without punishment, a thing very dangerous and worthy to be looked into. If, therefore, it may please your Lordships to grant authority to your suppliant, or some other well affected, to take and receive the said oath from all manner of persons within the whole province of Cashel, and to deal with the recusants according to the word of the statute.

*(Burghley: This authority must be counselled by the Queen's Majesty in Ireland where the statute doth prescribe.)*

2. For as much as the sufferance hitherto used with friars, monks, nuns, Jesuits and seminary Romish priests and bishops in general is the only mother-nurse of rebellion and disloyalty in all Ireland and especially in Ulster and in that part of Connacht where they remain unsuppressed as yet, it may please your Lordships to grant to your suppliant and other fit persons a commission to suppress all such abbeys and monasteries, and to apprehend and commit to prison all persons of the aforementioned sort, and to seize on all their goods to her Majesty's use.

*(Burghley: This authority extendeth over [. . .] parts of Ireland. This seizure of goods would be committed to persons accompted and of good freehold.)*

3. For that it is a part of a good subject's duty to show and declare his good will towards his prince as well by words as by deeds, therefore your suppliant, considering that all the livings and other spiritual promotions within the whole province of Ulster are yet untaxed and by that means no manner of benefit growing to her Majesty out of any of them but the same wholly by the pope's usurped power and authority maintained and occupied by such as derived their title from him; if therefore it shall please your Lordships to grant the custodian of all such livings within the province of Ulster to your suppliant with authority to grant every of them except bishoprics for certain years to such that will get sufficient security to pay first fruits and twenty parts to her Majesty yearly during that time, and that your suppliant's custodian shall be ended in every bishopric as soon as any man shall be had by the state that will accept the bishopric and observe her Majesty's laws (and well founded in that country) not only to diminish the pope's authority there but also to increase God's glory and her Majesty's revenues which is hitherto by negligence or otherwise omitted.

*(Burghley: This price is to be considered by the Council of Ireland, but unwise for to be exercised in Ulster by an archbishop in Munster.)*

4. For the like consideration if it shall please your Lordships to grant him and other fit persons a commission to survey or tax all abbeys, monasteries, friaries, commandres, nunneries and such like within Ulster and Connacht, being not yet surveyed or taxed, with authority to grant every of them to farmers for certain years according to the survey, your suppliant, God willing, will by that means find out of that country persons that will pay the rent and keep the possession for her Majesty. Whereby her Majesty's revenues will be greatly augmented and the pope's authority utterly abolished.

*(Burghley: This to be answered as the next.)*

5. For as much as it is in all ages esteemed dangerous to stand in judgement before any suspected judge, and especially being not of a perfect and sound religion, and that your suppliant had divers ways incurred all papists' displeasure more than any of his calling of the birth of Ireland of which sort the land is too full, it may please your Lordships to grant to your suppliant by a warrant from her Majesty under the great seal of England that no papists or any manner of persons shall set or pass upon your orator or any of the few number of Protestants of that country's birth that he will name to your Honours, or shall determine any matter spiritual, civil or criminal any ways appertaining to him or any of the said Protestants to whom all papists bear ill will, being not first sworn to her Majesty's supremacy and shall receive the Holy Communion. And in like manner that no man shall be admitted in a jury or as witnesses against him who shall not in like manner swear the said oath.

*(Burghley: All this article tendeth to a singular preledy [sic] for the archbishop.)*

6. For as much as one Dr Crath, bishop of Cork and Cloyne by the pope's authority, who came associate with Dr Sanders to Ireland with the Spaniards to the wars of the Desmonds and is kept and maintained in the province of Munster and remaineth there of purpose to seduce the people in general from their duty to God and the prince, and by his example many other bishops of his sort, seeing that he was not persecuted in his person nor any of his favourers troubled or punished, are duly coming to that land whereby it is like that great trouble shall follow unless by some speedy remedy it be prevented. Therefore it may please your Honours to grant a commission to your suppliant and to others willing to prosecute such a matter to enquire where and by whom Dr Crath and the rest of the said bishops and Jesuits are maintained and favoured within the whole realm. Which cause, being duly followed, will marvelously profit her Majesty. For if the maintainence of traitors be sufficient cause to forfeit lands and livings it shall be proved upon so many substantial persons that their lands and livings shall not be much less than the Desmond and his adherents' lands. And besides that the said inquisition will prevent the great expectation that her Majesty's enemies had of the pope and Spaniard's authority in that land, that



your Honours shall give a direction that every one that will bring any such bishops or Jesuits to that land with their receivers and abettors shall be proclaimed traitors or otherwise punished.

*(Burghley: The archbishop hath a special warrant for this purpose. The law maketh abettors traitors and it were good if the same were notified in the countries.*

7. For that the inhabitants of the towns of Cashel and Ffider, being not only of the diocese of Cashel but also parcells and members of the archbishopric, are willing always to receive such bishops as cometh from Rome, as appeared by their doings in your suppliant's predecessor's time who was brought out of his own house within a mile of Cashel by one Morris Rioghe then from the pope appointed archbishop there, and the said Morris was admitted and conducted by the said townsmen of Cashel to say a Mass in the Cathedral Church, and now in like sort had received peaceably such bishops as came from Rome of late. Therefore it may please your Honours, not only to set down what condign punishment shall be thought fit for their doings in that case, but also to give direction that the head officers and burgesses and every one being in age in the said several towns shall be compelled to put in sufficient security before the L. Chancellor to come to church and receive the Holy Communion which hitherto they have refused to do. And in the meantime, for the observation of the peace towards your suppliant and his [ . . . ] also, that all their suits made or to be made to her Majesty shall be suspended till their conformity shall appear to your Honours. For your suppliant knoweth many men greatly honoured, favoured and helped in these days by her Majesty who afterwards favoured and maintained the pope's authority more than her Majesty.

*(Burghley: The parties are first to be charged and consequently to be punished if they be guilty.)*

And for as much as it seemed to the petitioner that the declaration aforesaid is meritorious and profitable for her Majesty to be brought to pass and a ready way to reduce the petitioner's countrymen to a conformed zeal of religion to the glory of God and general quietness of the country he most humbly craves your Lordships to consider the case.

*The following was added in Miler's own hand:*

And also for that the archbishopric of Cashel is so poor that your suppliant cannot live decently thereby according to his calling being but £98-4-0 worth in the year as by a certificate thereof may appear, and that the bishopric of Waterford, given him by her Majesty, was taken from him, he humbly prayeth that your Honours will be a means to her Majesty to help your suppliant some other way whereby he may be better able to use his function and serve her Majesty according to his duty, and he shall pray.

*(Burghley: Some means would be secured without doing any other man wrong or confundyng [sic] bishoprics together.)*

27. *McGrath to Sir Francis Walsingham, 7 July 1584.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 111, no. 10, *C.S.P.I.*, 1574-85, p. 517.)

Right honourable and my singular good friend my hearty commendations unto your Honour. Having divers times written unto your Honour touching the patent which I left in your Honour's hands to be confirmed, the lack whereof hindered me much more than any commodity I got by my travel unto England when I brought the same over with me (not disliking with any friendship that was showeth me). Therefore I shall earnestly desire your Honour to send me the said patent with the confirmation thereof by the bearer hereof, Sir Lucas Dillon's man, unto me; the rather for that it is a perpetual thing pertaining to the church. Thus rendering your Honour most hearty thanks for your good friendship showeth unto me I bid you heartily farewell. Committing your honour to the tuition of God.

from Dublin the 7 of July 1584

Your Honour's most assured at commandment  
Milerus AR Casselensis

28. *McGrath to the Privy Council, July 1584.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 111, no. 11, *C.S.P.I.*, 1574-85, p. 517.)

The humble demands of Miler, archbishop of Cashel, to the Right honourable the Lords and others of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, tending as well to the augmentation of her Majesty's revenues and the benefit of the common wealth as likewise to the behalf of the petitioner who humbly craveth your Honour's favourable censure and furtherance thereof to be such as the equity of the cause shall deserve.

1. Where certain proxies and other duties, due upon every church within the province of Munster payable yearly and some every third year, doth rightly belong to that see; and that some of the said churches, being united to the Crown by the dissolution of the monasteries and other religious houses whereunto they were appropriated and annexed, were granted by the princes of the land to divers men with covenant therein contained to discharge them and their successors of all ordinary and extraordinary charges, the said grantees have injuriously detained from the petitioner the said proxies and duties, albeit he has paid the first fruits and annually the 20th part of his living to her Majesty, to his great impoverishment in respect that the said proxies and duties is the greatest part of the living which belongeth to the said archbishopric. And also where some of the said grantees, under the pretence of such exemptions as the late governors, abbots or priors had before the suppression of the religious houses, will not obey nor submit themselves or their tenants to the ordinary visitation and jurisdiction in any spiritual matter but assume to themselves to have full authority to constitute ministers as well within the said monasteries as in all such parish churches as doth belong to

them and to appoint commissaries by deciding of all matrimony, testamentary and correction causes, notwithstanding that such exemptions and privileges were by the act of suppression of 33 H 8 cap. 5 disannulled and by special words given to the Ordinary. The petitioner therefore humbly desireth that the L. Deputy and Council and Governor of Munster may be written unto to levy presently all the arrears of the said proxies and duties of the goods and lands of the said grantees and their assignees if they will not speedily show sufficient cause to the contrary, and the same so levied to deliver to the petitioner, and in the same sort to do like execution from time to time hereafter for non-payment of the said proxies and duties, whereby the petitioner may be the better able to pay the 20th part of his living to her Majesty, and her Highness not to be defrauded of the said proxies and duties the time of vacation hereafter as formerly her Highness has been. And also to effect that the said grantees from henceforth shall not intermeddle with any such spiritual jurisdiction belonging to the Ordinary.

2. Where it appeared by ancient rentals recorded and other good proofs that divers lands, rents and services belonging to the archbishopric of Cashel and Emly are wrongly withholden by divers men within the province of Munster whereby the petitioner's living is diminished and her Majesty defeated of the fruits and profits thereof in the time of vacation; and your petitioner, being not able to prosecute the law against every such persons, humbly beseecheth that the L. Deputy and Council may be written unto, if the same men will not then show sufficient title to the contrary, to deliver the quiet possession of all such lands, service and rents to the petitioner upon declaration before his Lordship and the Council of the said proofs. And also to levy the arrears of the said rent and services of the goods and lands of the same men and their assignees and to deliver it to the petitioner, and to maintain him and his successors hereafter in the quiet possession and receipt of the same until it be evicted from him and his successors by due order of law.

3. Where time out of mind the archbishop of Cashel did claim and use to have certain liberties and privileges within the cross and diocese of Cashel, which liberties and privileges were from time to time confirmed and granted by her Majesty's most noble progenitors as by a patent here extant may appear, humbly desireth that it may please her Majesty to confirm and allow the same liberties to the petitioner and his successors.

4. Where the towns and lands of Ffithard, being parcel of the archbishopric of Cashel, was by one of the said archbishops heretofore incorporated by the name of portreeve and burgesses, reserving to himself and his successors certain rents and services with all courts and profits thereof together with the common shambles, bakehouse, two water mills and a fair to be kept annually upon the Eve of the Feast of the Holy Trinity by the said archbishop's special officers, all which reservations the archbishop heretofore did quietly enjoy, until of late years the inhabitants of the said town, in the time of the vacation of the see or



otherwise unknown to the petitioner, have obtained by grant from her Majesty to be incorporated in the name of sovereign and burgesses, under colour whereof they keep and convert the profits of the shambles, bakehouse, mills and courts to their own use, and likewise suffer not your petitioner to keep the said fair but wrongfully kept it themselves. They have altered the said fair from the eve of Trinity unto the next Monday after being their market day, and retain the profits thereof to their own use, in so much as when the petitioner came in peaceable manner the last Trinity was two years to keep the fair the sovereign of the town came accompanied in riotous manner with a great multitude of men furnished with warlike weapons to the market place of the fair where the petitioner sat peaceably to see that good order was kept, at which time the said sovereign with his riotous adherents did wound some of the petitioner's servants, and likewise so endanger his own person with the loss of some of his blood that hardly he escaped undeprived of his life, as some Justice of the Peace and one of her Majesty's pursuivants, being then present, can testify, which pursuivant was well beaten. And also the sovereign took from the petitioner such money as he received of the custom of that fair. And the petitioner, hoping that it was not her Majesty's meaning that anything contained in the same grant should be prejudicial to the approved jurisdiction appertaining to the said archbishopric, humbly beseecheth for remedy thereof that the L. Deputy and Council may be written unto speedily to call before them the sovereign and burgesses of Ffithard to show forth her Majesty's said grant, and to effect that if the contents thereof be repugnant to law and prejudicial to the archbishop's jurisdiction, and upon due examination of either party's title according equity, to cancel the said grant and to put the petitioner in quiet possession of his perstinate [*sic*] jurisdiction in the said town and to punish the said offenders according the quality of their riotous crime.

5. Where time out of mind there have been a certain college erected and endowed with certain lands, rents and tenements by one of the petitioner's predecessors for the maintainence of eight singing ministers, a clerk and one organist annexed, and always belonging to the Cathedral Church of Cashel, until of late one John Croston, escheator, and George More have found (by the verdict of a packed jury for the purpose) the said lands, tenements and rents to be concealed, and under pretence thereof have obtained a grant from her Majesty of all the said lands and tenements yielding some small rent under £4 to her Majesty; by which means the said Church is destitute of ministers to celebrate Divine Service. Since being the second principal see of that realm, humbly desireth that it may please her Majesty to confirm and grant the erection of the said college, and for the maintainence of the said number to give unto them and their successors the said restored rent upon the said lands and tenements, and also to authorise them and their successors by virtue thereof to purchase in mortmain so much as shall be thought convenient

for their maintainence; and the rather for that there was direction sent from your Lordships to the L. Deputy about eight years since to grant licence to purchase in mortmain to the use of the said college, which was not accordingly effected by reason that the said letter was lost by negligence of her Majesty's officers there; the same being convenient to be granted for the celebration of God's Divine Service.

6. Where there is certain lands and tithes provided by the petitioner's predecessors for the reparation and maintainence of the Cathedral Church of Cashel which is very chargeable in respect of the greatness thereof, which lands and tithes are like to be evicted from the said Church under colour of concealment if the same be not prevented; humbly therefore desireth that the L. Deputy and Council for the time being may be written unto to foresee that the said lands and tithes belonging to the said Church be always kept for the maintainence thereof notwithstanding any suggestion made to the contrary. And also that it may please her Majesty for the maintainence of the said Church to grant licence to the petitioner and his successors to purchase in mortmain to the use of it (over and above the revenues thereof, at this instant being not above £24 str. per annum) such lands and tenements as shall amount to the yearly value of one hundred marks or so much as shall seem good to your Honours.

7. Where always sithens the first foundation of the Cathedral Church of Cashel it was and is now used that certain proctors and officers belonging to the said Church, and authorised by the archbishop, should yearly collect throughout the province of Munster such voluntary benevolence as charitable men would bestow for the upholding of the said Church, which accustomed collection was allowed by King Henry VIII of famous memory by letters patent; yet nevertheless the same proctors are not of late permitted by some of the undertakers of Munster to make such collections. Humbly beseecheth that it may please her Majesty to confirm and allow by warrant the same collection charitable according her royal father's letters patent.

8. Where the archbishop of Cashel and Emly together with his churches, clergy and spiritual livings were free from all temporal impositions rising out to general hostings, cesses and all other common or private temporal charges, until of late years that all such churches and spiritual livings appertaining to the said archbishop within the Co. of Limerick were constrained by the sheriff of that county's officers to be contributory for the reparation of bridges and other temporal works being not within that diocese, the same clergy being not able by reason of their poverty to repair their own parish churches; humbly desireth that the L. Deputy, Council and Governor of Munster may be written unto to foresee that the said churches and spiritual livings be not hereafter charged with any such temporal impositions, and to cause the said officers to make restitution of such money as they levied in that sort.

9. Where the principal house belonging to the archbishopric near adjoining to the Cathedral Church is now so ruinous by reason of the

civil wars long continued in those parts, and the poverty of the Dignity, and likewise that other houses appertaining to the archbishopric are so decayed for want of reparation that there remaineth not one house within the diocese of Cashel convenient for the petitioner or his successors to dwell therein; humbly desireth that it may please her Majesty in consideration of the reparation of the said houses to grant the petitioner licence for the alienation of certain remote and ruinous places of the archbishopric called Killoghe and Killmilogue, hibernice Cahirdearagh, with all the lands and appurtenances thereunto belonging, being already demised for many years yet to come, the same when it was best improved being not above the yearly value of £5 per annum, and the rather for that the said house, being made inhabitable, the petitioner and his successors dwelling therein will according their function procure due celebration of Divine Service to be used therein, which, in their absence, will not be so well.

10. Where Donoghe alias Gillegrowmoe Magrath, father to the petitioner, is chief of certain countries and territories called Tarmon-Magrath and Tarmon-Imogayne within the province of Ulster, desireth that the L. Deputy or other her Majesty's officers in Ireland to whom it may appertain may be written unto to take a surrender of the said Donoghe of all the castles, manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments within the countries aforesaid, and to grant by letters patent all those castles, manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments with their appurtenances by what names soever they are known to the said Donoghe for term of his natural life, the remainder thereof to the petitioner eldest son to the said Donoghe for term of his natural life, the remainder over unto Terence eldest son of the petitioner and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, for default of such issue the remainder over unto Redmond, Bryen, Marcus and to James sons to the petitioner and to the heirs male of their several bodies lawfully begotten, for default of such issue the remainder in fee to the eight heirs of the said Donoghe. And in consideration of the premises the petitioner is willing that each of the said parties, their heirs and assignees shall hold all the said lands by one fee of knight's service of her Majesty as of her Castle of Dublin; and desiring likewise to have liberty in the same patent to keep a market upon Tuesday every week in the year at the house or town of Cometh, and also a fair for two days once in the year viz. on the feast day of St. Davyoke and the next day after, or in the town of Carne being within the countries. The premises being convenient the rather to be granted for that the said countries, being reduced to English tenor, may thereby be brought to civility and government of her Majesty's laws, and others his neighbours will take like example thereby.

11. Where the petitioner is possessed for 15 years or thereabouts of the priory or late dissolved monastery of Tome in the Co. of Tipperary by force of her Majesty's demise thereof to him made reserving £11-11-4 per annum, so it is that the said priory, being situated in the confines of



the countries of O'Carroll, O'Meagher, Connors, Ossorie and Ormond, devoid of any sufficient castle or other fortress for the defence thereof, is for the most part waste by reason of the incursions and daily thefts committed by the adjoining neighbours whereby it is scarce worth the said rent and of less commodity than will countervail the charge of the building of a castle for the safeguard thereof, humbly therefore desireth that it may please her Majesty to grant the fee farm of the said priory of Toome with all the inheritants and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the petitioner and his assignees as his learned counsel shall devise, paying the said rent of £11-11-4 per annum as aforesaid. And in consideration thereof the petitioner or his assignees will make such building upon the same which shall be a defence not only to the inhabitants thereof but likewise a great strengthening to all that part, for as much as it is the passage through which all the evil disposed men of the aforesaid countries do convey their robberies. And also desireth liberty to keep a market upon Thursdays weekly, and a fair for two days in the year viz. upon the Eve and Feast of St. John Baptist in or at the said town of Toome. Which fee farm the petitioner doth request, not for any benefit that may thereby redound unto him, but chiefly that the same being so fortified his own small patrimony thereunto adjoining may be the better defended from injurious violence of the lawless neighbours; contrarywise the same priory will grow so waste that no man shall be able to pay the rent it goeth for.

12. Where the petitioner did exhibit complaint anno 1582 to her Majesty against Capt. Thomas Lee and Capt. Moore for the redress of certain extortions committed by them and their soldiers upon the petitioner's lands and his tenants, thereupon her Majesty gave direction to Sir Francis Walsingham, as by his letters here appeareth, willing the L. Deputy, L. Chancellor and Sir Henry Wallop then Lords Justices of Ireland, finding the contents of the same complaint to be as it was alleged, to effect that satisfaction might be made for remedy thereof of the entertainment of the said captains; for the accomplishment of which the Lords Justices addressed their commission unto Sir Theobald Butler, Lord of Cahir, to Edmond Butler then attorney General to her Majesty, and others to enquire by the examinations of witnesses and proofs of either party the verity of the premises, and according equity to certify their Lordships thereof. Which commission, under their handwriting here extant, did certify the Lords that there was proved by good witnesses before them to be due upon the said Lee and Moore by reason of such extortions the sum £935-8-0, whereof there was £269-15-4 proved to be due upon Capt. Lee, and upon Capt. Moore £87-1-8. Whereupon it was ordered by the said L. Justices that Capt. Lee should make present satisfaction now to the petitioner, and for the residue of the said £935-8-0 which the petitioner claimed of Lee that he should not challenge it being not by him taken of the petitioner's proper lands as the £269-15-4 was. Humbly therefore desireth that the L. Deputy and Council may be written

unto to see that present payment may be made for the said £269-15-4 to the petitioner of the entertainment of the said Capt. Lee according her Majesty's former direction. And also that the said £87-1-8 be with expedition levied of the goods and lands of Capt. Moore and delivered to the petitioner according to equity.

*(Burghley: Capt. Th. Lee may be ordered to pay £269-15-4, and Capt. Th. Moore £87-1-8 as extorted upon his lands.)*

13. Where the petitioner as surety was jointly and severally in bonds with one Ann Tickepenney of Dublin, then widow, for the payment of £29 and odd money due upon the said Ann unto certain merchants of Dublin, so it is that Ann, having taken one Richard Hardinge unto husband against whom the creditors upon suit had judgement for the said £29 and odd money but no expectation, for that Hardinge was imprisoned in the Castle of Dublin at that time when execution was to be awarded against him, of which punishment he, being released by the L. Deputy, fled into England, whose goods could not be extended by reason of former gifts thereof by him made. Humbly beseecheth that such order may be taken that the said Hardinge, being now imprisoned in the Flyte in London, may satisfy the said debt for the indemnity of the petitioner whom the said creditors doth now sue in Ireland for the same money.

*(Burghley: Hardinge to be ordered to discharge debt of £29 due by Tickepenney.)*

14. Where Mr Arthur Hide, sheriff of the Co Cork, under pretence of a commission long since granted to Sir Henry Harrington, Knight, and as substitute unto him, has of late after your petitioner's coming hither impanelled certain kerne and other unfit men not of this diocese to enquire of the yearly value of all spiritual livings within Emly, where he hath taxed most of all such livings at a greater rate by the year than in two years it will come unto and not deducting all ordinary and extraordinary charges contrary to the statutes of that land; and who likewise sequestered all the said livings in his own hands for first fruits being not therewith chargeable by law, to the overthrow of the petitioner and his poor clergy if the same be not speedily redressed. Humbly desireth that the L. Deputy and the L. Chancellor may be written unto to revoke the said sequestration, and speedily without further molestation to put the clergy in the quiet possession of their livings, and the rather for that the said inquisition was so taken sithens the petitioner's coming unto England, where in his absence the said distressed clergy had none to assist them in their rightful cause, for whom the petitioner will make satisfaction according to law after his return thither, the livings being taxed according to statute.

15. Where the petitioner's next predecessor, for want of sufficient guard, was taken prisoner by a pretended bishop, created archbishop of Cashel by the pope, who, being hardly treated during the imprisonment, died shortly after his enlargement, and likewise through the same defect

the late Rev. Father Nichas Walshe, bishop of Kilkenny, was slain in his own house; and also the petitioner, travelling to Dublin about her Majesty's affairs, was by certain evil disposed men robbed of all his money and horses and wounded in seven places in his body. To prevent such mischiefs the petitioner humbly beseecheth that it may be granted unto him by her Majesty's warrant, any law, statute or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding, to keep and use and to have at his pleasure in his company of armed horsemen and footmen so many as he shall think good under the number of 100 for his safeguard, the same men being of his own servants, followers and tenants, and such as he will answer for their good behaviour during their abode with him, and the rather for that the petitioner is envied by many of his bad neighbours for that he doth endeavour to detect their misdemeanors to the state from time to time.

16. Lastly where Sir William Stanley, being interested in the manor of Lismore out of which there issued 20 marks str. of annual rent to the petitioner being thereof the bishop, who distrained the goods of the said Stanley for 50 marks arrearages of the said rent, which goods were redelivered to Stanley before his revolt with the enemies for the payment of the same 50 marks by a certain day, before which day Stanley did revolt within the Low Countries to her Majesty's enemies, whereupon her Majesty seized all the lands and goods of the said Stanley, upon which the petitioner exhibited petition to Sir John Perrott for the payment of the arrearages of the said rent, and thereupon his Lordship was certified upon the referment of the equity thereof by Sir H. Wallop and Sir Lucas Dillon that her Majesty ought to satisfy the petitioner as well for the said arrearages as likewise for the time that her Majesty was seized of the said manor of Lismore which in the whole amounted to 100 marks so growing due upon her Majesty for the time the petitioner was bishop of Lismore, whereof no payment is yet made to the petitioner. Humbly desireth that it may please her Majesty to grant that the petitioner may be satisfied for the said 100 marks, and the rather for that the petitioner had lost more by the said bishopric than he recovered by it being suddenly taken from him when he was to receive benefit by it.

17. Where your petitioner and his predecessors, archbishops of that see, are accustomed to keep yearly two fairs at Cashel, viz. one upon St. Patrick's Feast and the other upon Cromeduffe, and also one fair at Fethard upon the Holy Trinity's Eve, for which fairs' keeping and many other things there is nothing to show but custom by reason that the most part of their evidence was taken from them by a bishop from Rome. May it therefore please her Majesty not only to ratify and confirm unto your petitioner and his successors their customs of keeping of the said fairs but also to make a new grant unto him with another fair within the town of Emly for two days and two nights yearly viz. the Monday and Tuesday after Whitsuntide.

And so recommending the premises to your Honours' accustomed



and honourable consideration, your Lordships' suppliant, according to duty, will pray that God's Holy Spirit direct your footsteps to eternal felicity.

29. *Memorials for Mr. Edward Norreys touching the state of Ireland, to be delivered to the Privy Council, 6 August 1584.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 111, no. 43, *C.S.P.I.*, 1574-85, p. 521.)

30. *A rote of the prisoners in the Castle of Dublin, 30 December 1586.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 127, no. 44, *C.S.P.I.*, 1586-8, p. 229.)

Mortagh MacBrian, bishop of Emly, for usurpation from Rome, committed by the archbishop of Cashel. . . .

31. *McGrath to Murtagh Liath O'Hiffennan, 22 February 1588-9.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 141, no. 38, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 126.)

A Mhuircertaidh. Do glacas do litir, is da ndeanaidh Sir Loughlen mar d'iarr an doctuir, bhearadsa pearsantacht Chille Ardri do etc.

Caisil 22 Febrarii 1588  
do Chara Maolmure AR Casselensis

32. *McGrath to Walsingham, 6 March 1588-9.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 142, no. 17, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 133.)

33. *A list of the activities of Piers Butler Fitzedmond which should merit approval and approbation, December 1589.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 149, no. 64-i, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 285.)

. . . He slew one Herbert MacWilliam MacFirre, a leader of kern, in 1577, who had previously wounded and left for dead the archbishop of Cashel Miler Magrath in travelling to Dublin. Piers Butler, encountering him hand to hand near Glenreynolde, slew him. . . .

34. *Lord Deputy and others to the Lord Chancellor, 20 August 1590.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 154, no. 8, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 360.)

The archbishop of Cashel did in April last apprehend one Walter Ffaranan, a pretended bishop of Kildare and prior of Connell and St. Patrick's Purgatory of the bishop of Rome's institution. The archbishop did soon upon his apprehension examine him of some things that were told him he had done in those parts to animate the people against the state and to prepare them for the Spanish attempts. . . .

Ad. Dublinensis  
W. Fytzwylliam  
Tho. Midensis

35. *Note by the Archbishop of Cashel of popish bishops, doctors and seminary priests now in Ireland, 17 December 1590.*

(S.P.I., vol. 156, no. 12, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, pp. 375-377.)

36. *McGrath to the Privy Council, 16 December 1590.*

(S.P.I., vol. 156, no. 11, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 375.)

In most humble manner showeth unto your Honours Myler archbishop of Cashel. That, where upon your suppliant's information, your Honours have directed a commission the last harvest to your suppliant's brother and servant Nyell Magrath and Mathew Ryan for the apprehension of one Dr. Cragh and other traitors and seminary priests wandering in that land seducing the people from their loyalty, and they being about the execution of the same one John Butler, brother to the Lord Baron of Dunboyne with whom likely the said traitor and his complices are harboured and hidden, understanding that the said Nyell and Mathew were about to apprehend Dr. Cragh, he being promised to them for £20 reward, did assemble and gather together a company of papists and friends to the said Doctor, met the said Nyell, being upon his journey towards the place where the said traitor was promised to him, and took the said Nyell prisoner notwithstanding he showeth your Honours' commission to the said John wherein all subjects were commanded to be assistance unto him in the execution thereof; who, little regarding the same, committed Nyell to prison although he offered many good securities to answer any lawful demands that the said John had against him, and not to impedithe her Majesty's service; and the same being refused Nyell sent for one of the justices of the peace, who, perusing your Honours' commission, commanded John Butler to bail Nyell and not to hinder the service, which also he refused to do, but detaineth Nyell and Mathew in prison and trouble the space of six weeks to their hindrance of 200 marks. And immediately after the said John, having intelligence that one Edmond Alty was he that promised to deliver Dr. Cragh to Nyell for the £20, did apprehend him and yet detaineth him in prison, unless he procured a warrant for his execution as he showeth himself willing to do, and the rather for that the said Edmond had a commission for the apprehension of seminary priests. Also upon knowledge of the apprehension of Nyell and Mathew, and the disclosure of the tenor of the commission by John Butler that Nyell and Mathew were appointed to apprehend Dr. Cragh, the Lord Baron of Cahir, Seneschal of Tipperary, in whose lands and towns Dr. Cragh is most commonly kept and maintained these 12 years past, hath so vehemently threatened Nyell that he durst not tarry in any place in the country nor go about the execution of the said commission and specially in your suppliant's absence. The premises considered, it may please your Honours, not only to call Nyell before you to be examined whom your suppliant brought hither of

purpose to declare the truth concerning the said commission, but also to see John Butler punished in the example of others, and restitution had of him to Nyell and Mathew in their loss and damage sustained.

Also your suppliant sent long since for the above mentioned Mathew to learn of himself touching the premises, and at his coming over the sea some of his own countrymen, being in danger ashboard by reason of a storm, threatened to throw overboard Mathew unless he should renounce and cast into the sea some devilish commission he had for the apprehension of Dr. Cragh and other holy men as they term it. Whereupon Mathew, having but the copy of the commission, was compelled to break the same and cast it into the sea to save his life, being made to swear not to reveal any part thereof here in England as your suppliant is informed; so as Mathew imparted nothing to your suppliant of the premises but only that he had a great matter to deliver to me if it were not that he was sworn. Yet the matter was openly known in Ireland before Mathew is returned thither. And the parties that compelled him to break the commission have confessed the doing thereof before good witnesses here in court. And if her Majesty's and your Honours' commission shall be thus used without punishment very few or none at all will take in hand to do any such service upon the like. And therefore I humbly prayeth your Honours to use some other course against the boldness of the papists in that land whereby they shall have some more fear of the law than hitherto they had; or it is a vain thing to send either bishops or commissions amongst them, for with them is no fear of the law, nor obedience or reverence to the prelate appointed by her Majesty. For being excommunicated by such bishops as her Majesty appointeth there the papists thinketh themselves the more holy, and if they can kill any of that sort they think thereby highly to serve God.

And also your suppliant craves pardon for his boldness in putting your Honours in remembrance that he hath in discharge of his duty delivered divers notes not only to your Lordships in general but to some of you in private and also to her Majesty's own hand since his coming into England, wherein he hath declared divers practices that are in working by the papists in Ireland as well for the drawing in of foreign powers as also for the maintainence of the pope's authority in that land. Assuring your Honours if the same be not looked into in time that it will bring great danger and trouble in both the realms, which he beseecheth God to put in your minds to foresee.

37. *Wallop to Burghley, 3 June 1591.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 158, no. 29, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 396.)

It may please your honourable Lordship. My Lord the archbishop of Cashel, having entreated me to acquaint your Lordship with my knowledge of his service done unto her Majesty, though I cannot do it by speech yet I presume to trouble you by writing; wishing that I could as



well further his reasonable suit as I hold myself tied in duty to deliver my opinion of his good deserving. Ever since my first coming into Ireland I have taken notice of his willingness to further the service by all the means he could, especially by giving intelligences and advertisements to the state which he always did in sound manner and to very good purpose. Sir John Perrott used his employment into the North, where he wrought that which by Sir John was accounted very good service. And my Lord Deputy that now is hath done the like. And for aught I know he hath received no consideration for either of his travels. This I know, he hath the bishopric of Waterford granted unto him in commendam with a clause in the patent to hold the same till he were better provided for, yet was it taken from him and no recompense made him. It may therefore please your Lordship to be good unto him, for in my opinion he is the best affected to the state of any in Ireland. Even so recommending him to your honourable consideration I humbly end. At Winchester house.

H. Wallop

39. *Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam to Burghley, 22 June 1591.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 158, no. 53, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 399.)

I have been lately made partaker of a letter sent from the archbishop of Cashel to a councillor of this state, wherein he threatened to prefer some complaint against me there unless I presently do send unto him my favourable recommendation of his service to your Lordships. In which it is also signified by him that he findeth your Lordship very slothful in his causes more than you were accustomed to be. The cause whereof, as he conceiveth, is because he departeth this realm without licence. Perceiving in the archbishop this disposition and intent I am emboldened to trouble your Lordship with these few lines and humbly to beseech you to suspend your credit of the archbishop's information until I have liberty to answer the same. I remember the archbishop was somewhat discontented before his departure for some favour showed by me and this Council to Sir Charles O'Carroll a gent. of good desert and worthy to be countenanced for many good parts of duty and service, whom now it hath seemed good to your Lordship to send for unto England to answer some complaints preferred against him, for that it is untruly suggested that the Earl of Ormond's agents and attorneys can have no justice against him here. My good Lord, yourself can best witness what inward affection I have always borne towards the Earl of Ormond, and mine own conscience doth bear me record what due regard I have always had of the administration of justice with all sincerity to her Majesty's subjects. Therefore it doth not a little discomfort me that this suggestion is made against me and partly believed. Nevertheless I humbly submit myself to your Lordship's grave censures, not doubting but that, upon the examination of the causes which concern O'Carroll, the discredit and disgrace will light upon those which have deserved it.

The causes which have moved me to favour O'Carroll are truly expressed in a joint letter from me and the Council now sent unto your Lordship which I leave to your Lordship's wise consideration. And for the archbishop I must likewise protest that upon all occasions I have been ready to yield him that good countenance and measure of justice whither his profession or the equity of his causes might require. Although from time to time I have misliked his greedy mind to heap together large possessions, and contentious nature always bent to quarrel with such as were his neighbours, as by this variance between him and O'Carroll proceeding rather of malice than good matter your Lordship shall in the end perceive.

Mine humble suit unto your good Lordship both in this cause and others of like nature is only this: that by your good favour I may be permitted to answer all informations preferred against me wherewith I doubt not to satisfy all men by God's good assistance, to whose special graces and heavenly protection I commend your good Lordship.

from Dublin

P.s. (*in Fitzwilliam's hand*): If Sir Charles O'Carroll would depend upon the Earl of Ormond he should be most dearly made of; but he is fit to depend only upon her Majesty which is his hearty desire. The Earl would have him to stand laid in to his country, which God forbid, rather in to the Kyng's or Queen's county and so wholly be upon her Majesty. Mr. Piers Butler, the Earl's brother, now there departed without leave and for some cause was commanded to stay.

39a. *Enclosure: McGrath to the Lord Chancellor, 3 June 1591.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 158, no. 53-i, C.S.P.I., 1588-92, p. 399.)

Right Honourable my very good Lord I humbly commend me unto your Honour, letting the same to understand that I find my Lord Treasurer somewhat more slothful in my own matters than he was wont to be. The reason thereof I know not unless my Lord Deputy hath written any such unto him for coming without his leave, which I think his Lordship will hardly do, considering that to my knowledge I have never deserved it from him nor from any other Governor there, although his Lordship had offered me some hard measure in taking the bishoprics of Lismore and Waterford from me wrongfully as it is thought by all the learned here considering the words of my patent; and also when his Lordship refused to give me the certificate and commendations that he had promised me to her Majesty before your Honour and all the Council as I have it under his hand. When he pardoned O'Carroll not compelling himself nor the traitor's man, being within the grate in the Castle of Dublin, to make any restitution of my goods nor caused [. . .] for my charges being bound two several [. . .] to follow the matter against them, yet I have never complained any part of my losses in the premises to her Majesty nor to the Council as yet in such manner that it should be understood that his Lordship had used any such hardness against me.

But if his Honour will keep his countenance in this sort against me and not send me his certificate or commendations I must of necessity speak for myself and declare the truth of my grieves. And therefore I humbly beseech your Lordship to confer with him and to desire him to write something reasonably in my favour to the Lords of the Council as his conscience shall direct him, remembering what service I have done in his own former government and now and since as I am able myself to show it by his own and other Governors' letters. And if his Lordship do grant this or not I humbly crave your Honour's favourable letters to the Council declaring your Honour's opinion and knowledge of me in your Honour's days there.

I have apprehended and brought thither three Romish bishops and as many Jesuits and friars that came to my hand to the number of five at the least; and also I was left for dead in the highway going to Dublin once, and at another time the Earl of Desmond hath killed of my tenants and followers one day at Cashel three score and seven men, myself hardly escaped; besides many long and tedious and dangerous journeys in Ulster where I have done necessary good service as such of the Council present doth know. Of all which if your Honour will declare your knowledge to the Council I doubt not but I shall prosper the better; although God be thanked all the Council is well inclined towards me already. Assuring your Lordship that, for doing thereof, I will rest always at your Honour's commandment and be ready to do your Honour any service I can here or there it may stand in me to do. And with this I humbly take my leave committing your Honour to the graces and favour of God. From the court at Greenwich the 3 June 1591.

Milerus AR Casselensis

P.s.: The Lords of the Council are willing to augment my living by any means not burdening her Majesty's purse. Therefore I beseech your Lordship, if you know anything fit for me in the English Pale, to signify it to me, whereby I and the same may be at your Honour's disposition. *The following marginal note was written by the Lord Deputy:*

It may please Your Lordship by this letter to see how finely the archbishop, by fearing me, would have made me to write to your Lordships in his favour, but I know of no worthiness in him so to do unless it be for his maliciousness.

40. *Archbishop of Canterbury to Burghley, 6 July 1591.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 159, no. 4, C.S.P.I., 1588-92, p. 404.)

My very good Lord. I have perused the demands and petitions of the archbishop of Cashel and have sent unto your Lordship here enclosed a brief of the same together with that which he desireth of your Lordship and the rest for his satisfaction therein. The rest of his requests concerning matters of law and the revenues of his bishopric, and some of them his



own private state, I have sent to Mr. Attorney General to be considered of, as he saith your pleasure is. And so praying your Lordship to continue your honourable good favour unto him, being a man who seemeth unto me to bear very good affection to religion and the well-doing of his country. I commit you to the tuition of Almighty God.

from Croydon the VI of July 1591

Jo. Cantuar.

41. *McGrath to Burghley, 16 August 1591.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 159, no. 53, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 414.)

Right honourable my duty humbly remembered. Pleased the same to be advertised that about three weeks ago Mr. Richard Topley brought unto me at Greenwich an Irishman named John O'Moynaghan<sup>1</sup> who of late, after long continuance in strange countries, came in the company of Mr. Edward Daege from the Emperor of Germany's court to this land, with whom the said Topley had desired me to confer as well in matters of religion as otherwise. Which according my duty I have done as exactly as I could. Also Topley willed me to signify my opinion to your Lordship concerning the said John. Therefore I certify your Honour that I have dealt with the man as effectually and as circumspectly as was convenient to do in such a case, et in quantum humana fragilitas discernere potest et judicare permittit I find such ability and good will in him that I hope him in time to prove a good and necessary member in that commonwealth of Ireland, if he be there in some ministry appointed where is messis multa, operarii vero pauci et otiosi. And although the Apostle had commanded ne cito manus cuiquam imponerentur, yet considering the necessity of the country and also the scarceness of such as are willing and able to do good there I presume to commend him the sooner to your Honour that he may be appointed in some convenient ecclesiastical charge there where he may gain with the talent that God hath given him. And the rather for that I know many places void there to whom no Englishman will make any sywithe,<sup>2</sup> the same being without great commodity, credit or profit, whereby the same is not to be esteemed to be fit but for an Irishman, being doubtful to say any of them to be worthy otherwise. And although this man was conversant for a time with the most dangerous sorts both in Rome and elsewhere, yet he is the

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the letter of the Queen to the Lord Deputy, 22 August 1592, cited in Ware, *Bishops*, p. 538: 'Whereas we have of late declared our pleasure that the archbishop of Cashel should have the bishoprics of Waterford and Lismore, we now understand by report that you have conferred the same on one John Monahan, which we know not by what authority you should do. Nevertheless if any warrant should have passed from us which we do not remember, and that you have so conferred the same, and that the said archbishop cannot have the said two bishoprics, then we warrant you by these presents to make a grant to him of the bishoprics of Clogher and Kilmore in lieu of Waterford and Lismore'.

<sup>2</sup> Uncertain reading.

more to be trusted for that I know none that hated the pope and his idolatrital religion so deeply as such that knoweth Rome and her secret. And yet committing all to your Honour's good and grave judgement who can judge us all otherwise than we can perceive ourselves to be. But for my own part I would that every Irishman were esteemed according to his ability and good will in her Majesty's and the commonwealth's service and not otherwise, whereby the sooner many good men will be more and more willing to serve her Majesty dutily and the unworthy rejected tamquam non habens vestem nuptialem. Craving pardon for mine indiscreet boldness I humbly take leave.

From the nort dore of Pole's church in London the 16 of August 1591.

Your Honour's assured to be commanded

Milerus AR Casselensis

42. *Lord Deputy to Burghley, 12 September 1591.*

(S.P.I., vol. 160, no. 4, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 418.)

... Having thus far troubled your Lordship I humbly beseech you pardon me to deliver in what contemptuous manner both to this state and my place the bishops of Cashel and Waterford are departed into England. As for the bishop of Waterford he first went over not making me acquainted therewith or so much as once made any motion for licence, where he stayed at his pleasure and returned hither again; since which time he is in a like manner now of late repaired thither again. In such sort went the archbishop of Cashel after I had commanded him to the contrary. In respect of which their disobediences I purpose, God willing, with your Lordship's favour to proceed against them as the statute in those cases hath provided. Nevertheless I pray your Lordship that in the meantime they may be reprov'd for it there, otherwise this bad example, if they be suffered in it, will animate others to the like.

Since the departure of the archbishop of Cashel there hath been preferred unto me a book containing certain articles against him, the copy thereof as also of two other examinations thereupon taken I have made humbly bold to send to your Lordship. I have also, upon a further information made unto me, given out warrant to apprehend three or four persons who, as it is said, will not only confirm what is already delivered but also discover further matter against him. And so leaving this, now sent, to your Lordship's grave consideration and myself to your honourable and wonted good favour I humbly end. From Kilmainham the 12 Sept. 1591.

W. Fytzwylliam

P.s. (*in Fitzwilliam's hand*): May it please your Lordship. There is one Hale who I sent lately over to your Lordship among other, who if it shall please you to have some speech with in the matters contained in

the book against the archbishop of Cashel, it is said he is able of his own knowledge to [. . .] Lordship [. . .] the most of them if not all, and to open other matters of weight.

43. *A book of certain articles concerning treason, felony, simony and extortion exhibited by Edmond Fleming one of the burgesses of the town of Cashel in the cross of the county of Tipperary unto the Right Honourable the Lord Deputy against Milerus Archbishop of Cashel and Emly the 21 of August 1591.*

(S.P.I., vol. 160, no. 4-i, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 418.)

1. The archbishop of Cashel did apprehend Richard Haly of Cashel burgess the 8th February 1573 and committed him for treason within the prison of Cashel, who continued in his ward the space of three hours, and soon after released him at his own will and pleasure.

Witnesses followeth: Patrick Kearney of Cashel, burgess of the age of 40, sworn and examined, deposed and affirmeth the above article to be true, rendering for cause of knowledge that he was present at the said Richard's committal for treason and saw him bailed by the archbishop within three hours after.

Sir William Roahan, chancellor of Cashel, agreeth with the above in matter and form aforesaid.

Robert Coman, dean of Cashel, being sworn and examined, deposeth that the said Haly was committed by the archbishop, for what cause he remembered not.<sup>1</sup>

2. The said archbishop did apprehend Sir John Wall, priest, for treason the 6th June 1581 and committed the said Sir John to his prison at Killoughe during the space of one fortnight whereby Sir John was driven to pay £6 str. for a ransom of himself; yet notwithstanding within two days after the archbishop did appoint certain of his people namely Tirrelagh Magrath to John's house and burst certain chests and conveyed away with extortion eight bushels of wheat to the use of the archbishop contrary to the statute in that behalf.

Witness: Sir John Wall, sworn and examined, deposeth this article in every part to be true.

Sir John Wall  
vicar of Killimale

3. The said archbishop committed Patrick Call for treason unto a marshal of his own the 16th November 1590, who after a fortnight's imprisonment released the said Patrick again for ransom.

Witness: David Call, father of Patrick, saith that the archbishop did apprehend Patrick for treason and afterwards bailed him.

4. The said archbishop apprehended one Sir Loghlen of Muskrie, priest, for treason the 16th May 1587, and committed him to prison, who after a fortnight released him for £4.

<sup>1</sup> All witnesses here and in the following articles gave their evidence on oath and signed their names to the evidence.



Witness: James Karney of Cashel, marshal of the gaol of the same, sworn and examined, deposed that Sir Loughlen was committed by the archbishop for treason and bailed him afterwards for money, how much he know not.

5. The said Milerus is a dissembler and of no standing religion who purposeth to deceive God and the world with double-dealing. For the 26 year of Queen Elizabeth's reign that now is in the month of July at Cashel in the Cross of the county of Tipperary and elsewhere before and after at sundry times Milerus Lord archbishop hath uttered these speeches and such like viz. that he hath received of the pope large gifts, and was more beholden unto him than most men in Ireland, and that he hoped if there had been an alteration of the world he should get more at the pope's hand than most men as forsaking the world lived miserably for his sake, quia ecclesia numquam claudit gremium redeunti.

Witnesses: Edmund Stapleton, archdeacon of Cashel, deposeth that he heard the archbishop uttering the said speeches mentioned in the article. Robert Coman, dean, agreeth with Stapleton.

6. That for winning the greater credit with the papists he kept in his house certain bishops out of Rome viz. Malachias O'Mullony now in England and Moriethag of Emely, whereof one or both christened his children. And afterwards, understanding there hath been some advertisement made thereof, apprehended the said Moriethag in his the said Milerus's own house and sent him to the castle of Dublin where he died, and procured the other to absent himself, a thing most manifest to the clergy of Cashel and others.

Witnesses: Edmund Stapleton, archdeacon, being sworn saith that he saw the said bishops divers and sundry times with the said Lord archbishop. John Sall, Cashel, and Robert Coman, dean, agreed with Stapleton.

7. That the said archbishop's man Arle Rooe and others did accompany Walter Reagh<sup>1</sup> the Ulster bishop in March 1590 during his being in the diocese of Cashel executing of bishop's function; and the thing growing public the said Milerus, to remove suspicion, apprehended the said Walter and sent him to Dublin, and also apprehended certain priests and laymen for accompanying and entertaining Walter, all which persons so apprehended were after discharged by the archbishop for several sums of money and horses by him received whereof some shall be hereafter specified.

Witnesses: Sir William Rohan, chancellor, saith that Arle Rooe, the archbishop's man, did accompany W. Reagh the pretended bishop to his own house at night time. Sir John Wale affirmeth this to be true.

8. The said archbishop, on Good Friday the 27th March 1590, did apprehend one Sir Moriartaghe, the black priest, for treason for that he kept an Ulster bishop in his house being a traitor, which bishop is now a

<sup>1</sup> This is the Walter Farranan mentioned in no. 34.

prisoner in the Castle of Dublin; and shortly after committing Sir Moriartagh to his own marshal did for the sum of £4 release the said priest and set him at liberty again.

Witnesses: Sir John Wale saith that the above article is true, and rendering for cause of knowledge that he saw Moriartagh in ward for the above matter, and that he told him he was driven to pay £4 for his bailment.

Robert Coman, dean of Cashel, saith that the said Sir Moriartagh was committed by the archbishop for keeping company with the said bishop, but how he was enlarged he knoweth not.

James Kerney of Cashel saith he saw the above Moriartagh in durance with the said archbishop for the above Ulster bishop but what he paid for his bailment he knoweth not.

9. The said archbishop about the 1st May 1590 apprehended Sir John Wall priest for taking an absolution of the Ulster bishop, whom likewise he committed to his own prison, but very shortly after discharged him again for the sum of £5 str.

Witnesses: Sir John Wall and the archdeacon affirmeth this to be ture.

10. The archbishop, about the middest of May 1590, committed one Mahowne MacGylliduffe alias Mathew Ryan of Polevarlaingh, priest, to his own marshal for that he accompanied Walter Reagh, Ulster bishop, and that by him he was absolved; but shortly after his commitment the archbishop for a good hackney was contented to dispense with him for the same and so set him at liberty without any further punishment of him for that offence. The like he hath done to others by common report.

Witnesses: Mahowne McGilliduffe alias Mathew Ryan deposeth this article to be true.

11. The said archbishop, to suppress and defeat her Majesty's gift of her rightful patronage in and to the deanery of the Cathedral Church of Cashel, did very cunningly swear every of the clergy of his Chapter to keep his counsel, who, immediately after the oath ministered unto them, took from Sir William Roaghan, chancellor of Cashel who had the same in keeping, certain bulls of former and ancient gifts thereof from the popes of Rome to the deans of Cashel for the time being, from whence her Majesty's right therein is derived by act of Parliament; and to make it sure as he thought and never to come to light he burneth the said bulls within the chapter house only to bring the gift of the deanery into his own hands, which afterwards being void he gave the same for a piece of money, and so continueth the same as in right of his said archbishopric, which deanery is thought to be better worth than £40 str. per annum.

Witness: Sir William Roaghan, chancellor, saith that the archbishop took the bulls from him and the same ever since hath kept or burned.

12. Within a very short time afterwards the archbishop, not so cunningly handling the burning of the bulls as he thought he had done, some of his clergy betrayed his secret, whereupon one Browerton, being given to understand that the deanery was in the Queen's gift and not in

the archbishop's, procured the gift thereof by letters patent from her Majesty and so sued the said archbishop about the same, which suit for a time depended betwixt the said Brewerton and the archbishop. Brewerton, being somewhat too weak for the said archbishop to wage in law against him, was constrained to cease any further dealing therein and took £40 for a recompense, and so lost her Majesty's title therein. By which means what, betwixt Brewerton and the archbishop, the Queen's Majesty is as yet shifted out of her rightful gift thereof.

Witnesses: The dean, archdeacon, chancellor and Sir John Wall say that the archbishop took £40 as a subsidy from them and the rest of the clergy to defend the said deanery to be in his own and the Chapter's gift.

13. The archbishop doth wrongfully extort and keep in his own hands contrary to law and conscience the yearly issues and profits of 22 spiritual livings of parsonages, prebends and vicarages within the dioceses of Cashel and Emly, which in former time were and now ought to be, by donation of her Majesty, himself and other patrons, in the possession and occupation of several parsons, prebendaries and vicars according the ancient usage thereof in former time, and not in the private occupation of any bishop for his own lucre and gain as the said archbishop useth it. These aforesaid livings are worth yearly to the archbishop better than £222 per annum, as by the particulars of every several living in the end of this book appeareth.

Witnesses: The dean, archdeacon and chancellor.

14. The archbishop having by prerogative of his bishopric certain yearly refections upon some of his clergy being 10s. 9d. upon a vicar, it is to be proved that he extorteth of them 40s. str. of every vicar, and thus he continually useth his poor clergy with such unlawful extortions that he hath almost driven all the clergymen out of his dioceses, and so by that policy keepeth their living in his own hands, which maketh him so great a moneyed man as he is reported to be.

Witnesses: The archdeacon, chancellor and Sir John Wale agreed in matter and substance with the above. The dean, archdeacon and chancellor agreed for the money of the refection.

15. The archbishop, to cover and hide all these unlawful extortions and bad dealings within his dioceses of Cashel and Emly, doth keep a kearnagh called Mathew Ryan, being a mere layman, to be his general official, and so hath done for these nine years and yet continueth him still in the same office only to extort his poor clergy and other subjects of her Majesty contrary to all good law and conscience, by colour of which office the said Mathew, being heretofore but of base quality and very poor, is now grown great and of very great substance to the value of £1,000 as is conjectured.

Witnesses: The chancellor, Sir J. Wale, John Sall, Patrick Kearney and James Kearney say that the said Mathew Ryan is chief doer and collector of all excessive fees and such other rewards that the archbishop doth get in the archbishopric.



16. The archbishop, having authority by act of Parliament for the yearly collecting of her Majesty's 20th part within the said dioceses, it will be proved by his said clergy that he yearly extorteth and receiveth half as much more as her Majesty's 20th part cometh to, which is a most unlawful extortion. Of this his poor clergy dareth not to complain for fear of punishment at his hands, he doth so mightily carry himself amongst the people that he is more feared of amongst them than is the President of Munster who ought greater to be accounted of than the archbishop.

Witnesses: The dean, archdeacon, chancellor and John Wale deposeth that he takes up half as much again as the Queen doth get.

17. The archbishop, contrary to the statute in that behalf provided, doth at every Christmas and Easter and at other feasts cess all the vicars and curates within his dioceses with extortion of coign and livery as it is to be justly proved.

Witnesses: The archdeacon, chancellor and Sir J. Wale.

18. The archbishop hath all things to be sold, and for spiritual livings and benefices of the church he doth bestow all for money or distribution of the fruits by express covenant, or keeping all the profits to himself he doth entitle clerks to his own use, whereby he doth fall to the crime and excess of manifest simony, by reason whereof he is to be deposed and deprived from all ecclesiastical functions, promotions and benefices, the particulars of which simony partly followeth.

Witnesses: The archdeacon, chancellor and Sir J. Wale. The dean deposeth that by hearsay the above article is true.

19. He doth take, for electing and appointing sundry officials within the deaneries of his dioceses, of some for their said office £20, of the worst £10 at the least according to the goodness of the said deaneries; their officials are his caterpillars which continually useth extortion upon the poor clergy that is most pitiful to hear of.

Witnesses: The archdeacon and Sir J. Wale. Sir James Morris deposeth that the archbishop took £10 of him for one vicarage and office of officialship.

20. For the space of these 23 years beginning in 1568 for and to this present year 1591 the archbishop doth yearly extort and receive the sum of £20 for that he alloweth one John Sall of Cashel, merchant, to be proctor of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's, which office he had no right unto but belonging to the maintainence of the reparation of the said Cathedral Church; notwithstanding the archbishop granted and passed to Sall a lease thereof for the term of 21 years at the rent aforesaid and so wrongfully extorted the same which should yearly go to the maintainence of the said church, by means of which the church is fallen into decay and ruin.

Witness:

21. John Sall of Cashel, burgess, being duly sworn, deposeth that the archbishop hath taken five gales of rent to his own self without

making any division thereof to the rest of the clergy of the college as he ought to do. The dean agrees with the above.

22. The archbishop, by extort means and simony, did wrongfully take from one William Maccan, late Treasurer of the Church of Cashel for the space of five years together while he enjoyed his treasurership, half the profits thereof yearly during the aforesaid five years; which treasurership is worth £40 per annum. And thus he doth deal with divers of his clergy by the half of their said livings.

Witnesses: The dean, archdeacon, chancellor, Sir John Wale and Patrick Kearney.

23. The archbishop doth maintain and allow of a superstitious office in his dioceses of Cashel and Emly as also within the whole province of Munster, hath long time ago elected and appointed one Phillip O'Kearney to be a general curate as well within his dioceses as through the whole province of Munster, which Kearney hath many officers under him for the execution of this office, the effect whereof is: they use to go about all the country with a staff called a baffall whereby they use great superstition with prayers in all houses they come into, by which means they have yearly fees out of all places according the ancient custom thereof formerly used whereby there is gained great profit yearly; that for the said office Kearney gave the archbishop for a fine thereof the sum of £100 and better besides a yearly rent also paid by the said Kearney to the said archbishop which is the sum of 13 marks Irish and three score sheep.

Witnesses: John Sall of Cashel burgess deposeth that the archbishop taketh up the profits contained in this article to his own proper use, which should be paid to the proctor of the church for the reparation thereof and not to the bishop. The archdeacon deposeth that the archbishop in his opinion received for the said office of O'Kearney the value of £40 in fine.

24. The archbishop doth extort and take to his own use the moiety of the treasurership and also the moiety yearly of the chantership of Cashel; which both are not so little worth as £60 str. per annum.

Witnesses: The dean, archdeacon, and chancellor deposeth that the archbishop doth take to his own use the one moiety of the treasurership and 4 marks yearly of the chanter.

25. The archbishop hath taken of John Cattegan of Bryckin, Doone, and his wife the 17th April 1590 the sum of £8 for adultery besides the punishment of their bodies, as well carted [*sic*] as otherwise.

Witness: John Cattegan.

26. The archbishop, for the furthering of the building of his great new house in Cashel, hath cut down and destroyed certain woods not his own but belonging to the college and deanery of Cashel to the number of 100 trees of oak and ash to the great hindrance of the said college and deanery. And thus he extorteth and useth his poor neighbours'

woods and goods, by which means he hath purchased a great quantity of land in Ormond and hath built a fair castle or two as it is well known.

Witnesses: The dean, archdeacon and chancellor.

27. The archbishop's lands which came to his hands besides the manor of Cames is set to feefarm by the archbishop for small rents in respect that he hath received great sums of money beforehand.

Witnesses: The dean, archdeacon and chancellor.

28. The archbishop procured a feefarm to be made to some of his own men to their proper use of the manor of Killoughe one of the archbishop's principal manors with a defeasance separated from the feefarm that after three years end next after the archbishop's death the feefarm should be void, which defeasance remained in a chest in the college of Cashel in keeping, the archbishop soon after entered the said college, broke up the chest in 1579 and carried the defeasance with him, which as yet wrongfully and most maliciously he detaineth to deceive and to dispossess the church of Cashel from the said manor for ever.

Witnesses: The dean, archdeacon, chancellor and John Wale deposeth that a feefarm was made to O'Mary of Killough and the defeasance in the article mentioned as the hearsay by Redmond Stapleton who had the keeping of the chest wherein the said defeasance was taken away by the said archbishop out of the said chest against his will.

29. Milerus has lost at play with Sir Edmond Butler of Cloghgrenan, Knight, a good sum of money, and hath passed to him in satisfaction thereof the manors of Kilmore and Ballymorris belonging to the archbishop for 40s. in yearly rent, the same being worth £10 or £12 now per annum.

Witnesses: The dean, archdeacon and chancellor.

30. The archbishop, having passed some part of the archbishop's lands about Cashel to Walter Butler, Robert Fleming and others, made the last April 1591 an absolute gift of all the rest to his own servants to his own use for ever reserving a small rent to his successors.

Witnesses: The dean and archdeacon deposeth that they know that all the land is passed, and the last part is set by him to some of his own men whose names they do not remember.

31. The archbishop, having lost a sum of money at play with Teige O'Hifferrane, hath bestowed on him, being a mere layman, in requital thereof the vicarage of Cahirconlish in the diocese of Emly in the county of Limerick.

Witness: The dean deposeth that he knew that the archbishop lost at play with the said Teige O'Hifferrane a certain sum of money, and after let the said Teige have the vicarage of Cahirconlish, whether it be in recompense of the said play or no he knows not.

32. Milerus is a cruel beater of people, and to name one amongst many that he greatly misused hath the 22nd July 1572 taken a poor tiler one John O'Mullony by the hair of his forehead, and, for demanding of him some part of his wage behind, did cut with an Irish skeane all the



flesh from his forehead to the crown of the poor man's head, and afterward slapping the same down on the bare bone willed him to take that for his said wages.

Witness: The dean deposeth this article to be true but he did not hear him utter this speech 'take this for your reward'.

33. Milerus, forgetting the credit of his calling, commonly goeth like a champion in town and country in doublet of proof buff leather, jerkin and breeches, his sword on his side, his scull and horseman staff with his man ahorseback, after which a train of armed men to the great terror and bad example of the people now in a most quiet time God be praised. And, having any meeting for matters of controversy with his neighbours, doth assemble an army of horsemen and footmen to win his demands with strong hand, as last year 1590 he prepared himself at several times to meet Sir Charles O'Carroll in the like order.

Witnesses: The dean, archdeacon and chancellor deposeth that the said archbishop doth go in his coat of fence and weapon in town and country.

34. The archbishop committed Sir William Roahan, chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Cashel, without any kind of right the 27th July 1572, and so was kept till he gave a consent to buy a pipe of wine for the archbishop as a ransom.

Witness: The chancellor.

35. The archbishop's man Tyrrelagh Bagagh MacCragh, accompanied with other malefactors, by the appointment of the archbishop came to Mockarkie within the liberty of the county of Tipperary the 11th August 1572 and feloniously took away with them 10 bushels of beer price 8 marks current of Ireland of the goods and chattels of William Roghan.

Witness: The chancellor William Roghan.

36. The archbishop cessed one Sir Mathew Ryan of Pollevarley with certain horses and horse-boys the 25th December 1590, and the 4th April 1591 with extortion also coign and livery.

Witness: Mathew Ryan.

37. The archbishop committed John O'Dwire of Downoghill for the stealing of certain hogs to his own marshal the 21st July 1588 and kept him for a fortnight in his own marshalsea and soon after released him for 40 hogs and £12 in money.

Witnesses: John Dwyer swore that he paid £7, a beast, a garran and 20 hogs, and further said that he promised the said Lord archbishop by compulsion not to sue him for the same. The dean deposeth that the archbishop hath taken a fine of the said John O'Dwire in consideration of the said stealth, but how much he knoweth not.

38. The archbishop did cess Sir William Roghan, chancellor of Cashel, the 25th December 1590 with two horses, and there remained for five days with extortion of coign and livery contrary to the effect and express meaning of the statute provided for the same.

Witness: The chancellor William Roghan.

39. The archbishop hath taken of Edmond Bourke, parson of Kildardroe, by simony one hogshead of Gasgoinge wine for permitting him to enjoy the said parsonage.

Witness: (*Edmond Bourke, evidently illiterate, made his mark.*)

40. The aforesaid parson hath given to the archbishop three beeves for permitting him to enjoy his parsonage.

Witness: *Edmond Bourke's mark.*

A note of all such parsonages, prebends and vicarages as the archbishop hath in his own hand in the diocese of Cashel only:

The vicarage of Ballingarrie	...	...	...	£30	per annum
The parsonage of Fennor	...	...	...	£30	" "
The vicarage of Ishellkeran	...	...	...	£10	" "
The vicarage of Muggore	...	...	...	£ 5	" "
The vicarage of Pepperdstown	...	...	...	£10	" "
The vicarage of Redcittie	...	...	...	£ 5	" "
The vicarage of Coleman	...	...	...	£ 4	" "
The parsonage of Mocklerstone	...	...	...	£ 8	" "
The vicarage of Templenorye	...	...	...	£ 3	" "
The vicarage of Donoghill	...	...	...	£ 6	" "
The parsonage of Rathelenyn	...	...	...	£ 6	" "
The vicarage of Ballintemple	...	...	...	£ 3	" "
The prebendery of Archrowe	...	...	...	£ 8	" "
The parsonage of Templevaghtagh	...	...	...	£ 8	" "
The vicarage of Cromcastle	...	...	...	£ 5	" "
The vicarage of Killmocloighe	...	...	...	£ 4	" "
The parsonage of Glankyn	...	...	...	£10	" "
The vicarage of Drome	...	...	...	£ 6	" "
The vicarage of Barnan	...	...	...	£ 4	" "
The parsonage and vicarage of Killoo	...	...	...	£12	" "
The vicarage of Gallbally	...	...	...	£ 2	" "
The vicarage of Ballynkyndon	...	...	...	£ 3	" "

Witnesses: The dean, archdeacon and chancellor, sworn and examined, saith that all the above vicarages and parsonages be in the said archbishop's hands.

Right honourable our duties promised. Where we have, by virtue of your Honour's warrant bearing date the last of July 1591, examined such witnesses as are particularly written to every article contained in this book at Cashel the 12th of this present month of August 1591, whereof we thought good according our humble duties to certify unto your Honour and to send to your Honour the book together with such proofs as came before us subscribed with our hands. So most humbly committing your Honour to God. Cashel this 13th of August 1591.

These gentlemen whose names are hereunto subscribed be Justices of the Peace as well within the County of Tipperary as within the Cross of the County of Tipperary.

Robert Sall, Portrieve of Cashel  
R. Edmonde: Everarde  
James Laffan

This is a true copy of the original book left with the Lord Deputy.

Edmond Fleming

Edmond Fleming further saith that, if some councillor might be made a commissioner with some others down into the country, there would be met sufficient witnesses over and besides these already which would upon their oaths prove every article in this book contained. Nicholas Haly, civilian now in England, is able to say in the parts of this book very far and more as it is thought in matters of great weight concerning the archbishop.

Edmond Fleming  
W. Fytzwylliam

44. *The examination of Sir Loughlen MacInchron, Muskerie, priest, taken upon his oath before the Lord Deputy at Kilmainham the 11th September 1591.*

(S.P.I., vol. 160, no. 4-iii, C.S.P.I., 1588-92, p. 419.)

In primis he confesseth that he knoweth the archbishop of Cashel called Milerus MacCragh.

He saith that he hath been employed in messages by and from the archbishop to the traitor Dr Cragh viz. that the said Doctor should come to the archbishop's house to speak with him, or any other place, and the archbishop would meet with him, which message he delivered to the said Doctor. He answered that he durst not venture himself to come to him for he stood in fear of his life. Whereupon this deponent, returning to the archbishop, told him what Dr Cragh hath said. And then the archbishop sent him again to the Doctor and willed him to tell him that he should not need to fear or stand in doubt of the archbishop for anything, but bid the Doctor appoint where the archbishop should meet him either in wood, mountain or any other place, and he would come either alone or with company to him as the Doctor should think best. These messages were delivered about five years past. After Sir Loughlen hath been with Dr Cragh and delivered the archbishop's second message the Doctor answered that he would not come to meet him at all unless it were very prively. Nevertheless the Doctor came to a town called Pollagh in Muskerie to Murtagh Liagh O'Hiffennan's house and stayed some fourteen days expecting the return of the archbishop from Dublin, who, in the time that Sir Loughlen was going to and fro with the second message, was upon occasion repaired thither to the Council; but in that the archbishop did not return within the 14 days the Doctor departed.



Being demanded whether he knew the cause why the archbishop was so desirous to meet and speak with Dr Cragh he saith the archbishop told him the time was very troublesome, and that he had too long time led a bad course in matters of religion and that it was time for him to amend his life, and for that cause desired to speak with the Doctor who hath authority from the pope to dispense in those causes as large as either the two traitors Dr Hurley or Dr Saunders had. And further saith that he knew the archbishop's meaning was to have sent this deponent into Spain, for that he was told by Murtagh Liath O'Hiffernan that the archbishop had willed him to deal with him there, and that he should go after Conogher O'Hiffernan (who was student in Spain 8 years) to follow some causes of the archbishop, which said Conogher is now gone to Rome.

To the third he saith he knoweth the said Edmond McUllick named in the article and that he was a messenger between the archbishop and Dr Cragh, for that the said Edmond secretly told him so about Lent was three years, but what messages he carried between them he cannot tell.

Laurencius Mac In Chron, prespiter

45. *The deposition and examination of Murtagh League O'Hiffernan taken at Kilmainham before the right honourable the Lord Deputy the 11th of September 1591.*

(S.P.I., vol. 160, no. 4-ii, C.S.P.I., 1583-92, p. 419.)

To the first he saith he was a messenger between the Earl of Desmond and the archbishop of Cashel in the time of the Earl's last rebellion.

To the second he saith that the archbishop sent him to the Earl to tell him that he would go into England and there procure a commission that he might parley and have conference with the Earl to draw him to pacification, and further willed him to speak to the Earl that there should be no prey made by the Earl or his followers upon the bishop or his people either in goods or cattle.

To the third he saith that the Earl sent him to the archbishop to help him with some munitions and such other necessities as he wanted, whereupon the archbishop sent to the Earl by this bearer one caliver, two pistols, a yellowish fustian doublet and about twelve pounds of powder.

To the 4th he can say nothing.

To the 5th he saith he carried no letters other than the messages aforesaid.

To the 6th he saith he never saw the archbishop and Doctor Cragh together in his house, but he remembereth well that he hath seen Sir Laughlen McEnchroyn a priest come to Dr Cragh to his house as a messenger from the archbishop.

To the 7th he saith he knoweth the same Sir Morish, a priest of Lismore whose sirname is Roche, and further he saith he was official to the archbishop of Cashel about 4 years now last together being before

chaplain to the Earl of Desmond in his rebellion and since to the traitor Dr Cragh, and at this time he is stepped aside he knoweth not whither.

Muirchertach Liath O'Hithfernan

This is Murtagh Leagh O'Hiffernan's own hand and his own name in Irish.

46. *Matters complained of the Archbishop of Cashel preferred at Monaghan the 5th October 1591.*

(S.P.I., vol. 160, no. 28, C.S.P.I., 1588-92, p. 424.)

To the Right Honorable the Lord Deputy and Council:

Greviously complainaint showeth unto your Honours your poor and daily orator Cornell McArdell, bishop of Clogher, and others of his clergy whose names are subscribed, that where Miler alias Molmore McGragh, archbishop of Cashel, with extort power came into your suppliant's diocese, being no way subject to his jurisdiction nor within his province, your suppliant being only subject to the jurisdiction of the Lord Primate of Armagh, and there taking upon him to visit, by what authority your suppliant do not know, did take and receive corruptly of the incumbents there as followeth both in the time of Cowconnaght McGuire late Lord of Ferremanagh for three years and two years by Hugh McGuire's time now Lord there as followeth:

In primis of the incumbent of the church of Bohefellan, being a parsonage in your suppliant's jurisdiction, for admitting him to that living wherein he had no authority to deal with the sum of VIII pounds sterling	£8
---	----

The said Miler gave to his sister there dwelling certain lands pertaining to the bishop called the bishop's quarter reserving no rent to the bishop contrary to all right and equity ... ..	
---	--

He took of the incumbent of Enesmoysant ... ..	£8
--	----

He took of the bishop's quarter there ... ..	£3
--	----

He took of the church of Devenes the sum of eight pounds and four cows ... ..	£8 & 4 cows
---	-------------

He took of one Shan McCollo McGuire being a layman for the vicarage of Devenis ... ..	£30
---	-----

And deprived the priest called Richard O'Hoen being incumbent there

He took for the priory of the Collideis there two horses and eight stud mares

He took for the priory of the canonry there ... ..	£4
--	----

The said Miler took of Machercoolmoiny ... ..	£8
---	----

He took of the vicar there ... ..	£10
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He took of Termon McGragh ... ..	£16
----------------------------------	-----

He took of the prior of Loghderge ... ..	£30
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He took of Rossorie ... ..	£12
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He took of Cleinis	...	...	...	...	£8
He took of Dervelan	...	...	...	...	£12
He took for the vicarage there	...	...	...	...	£12
He took for Dervrosk	...	...	...	...	£4
He took for the vicarage there	...	...	...	...	£6

Which archbishop in that his several visitations had with him twelve hounds and greyhounds every of which dogs was cessed upon the clergy there, and every of them dogs must have had every meal two quarts of butter, two quarts of meal and two quarts of milk every day and night during the said archbishop's abode in the country; for which extortion your suppliant prayeth your Honours' commandment to the Lord of Ferremanagh that now is that restitution may be made or some other remedy had to your suppliant, and your suppliant shall pray.

Sir Hugo Magyir suae nationis principalis testis quod Milerus Cassilensis Archiepiscopus iura episcopalia in decanatu de Locherne per duos vel tres annos sublevavit.

Misi Maguidhir

Cornelius epus Clogherensis

Nobis presentibus ad hoc plene probandum

Viz

Jacobo Archidiacono Clocher

Ego Donaldus Decanus Clochreci

Carolo McGuier decano de Lougherne

47. *The answer of Milerus Archbishop of Cashel to the most slanderous and malicious book exhibited by Edmond Fleming to the Right Honourable the Lord Deputy, and referred by His Lordship to the Right Honourable the Lords and others of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, 10 October 1591.*

(S.P.I., vol. 160, no. 29, C.S.P.I., 1588-92, p. 424.)

In the due examination of criminal causes three things being chiefly to be observed viz. the original cause whereupon the accusation is grounded, the condition of the accusers and witnesses, and the good name and life of the party accused; which being agreeable with your Honours' accustomed proceedings the defendant will relate the circumstances of these things touching the matters in question to your Honours, whereby the subtle practice which procured the accusation, the malice of the informers and the innocence of the defendant shall plainly appear to your Honours by God's grace. First the accusation was contrived by learned, subtle and evil men and put in execution principally by Sir Charles O'Carroll and his confederates who bestowed £30 upon the informer for the effecting thereof as the defendant is credibly informed, which the informer will, by God's grace, ere long confess if he be examined by your Honours; and chiefly tendeth to the hindrance of the defendant's zealous execution of his function for the reformation of this care according to the Church of England, and to discredit his witness in matters of a right concerning her Majesty, which declaration shall be made privately



to your Lordships when your Honours shall think it convenient; and likewise to interrupt the defendant's suit depending before your Lordships against the said O'Carroll.

Secondly, the palpable malice of the accusers, witnesses and commissioners appointed for the examination, they being papists and capital enemies to the defendant for exercising his professed duty to God and her Majesty, and other particular causes expressed in the sequel hereof, doth signify their desire to overthrow the defendant and others of like profession under the pretence of her Majesty's service, which is manifest by the contents of the same book and other like accusations by them suggested against the defendant; who, being guilty of these crimes as is alleged, ought to have been impugned of the most capital matters thereof according their own computation 18 years sithence at either of two general sessions yearly taken in their country, or before the several successive Governors of that realm since the time of their knowledge thereof if their accusations did proceed from their duty to her Majesty or tend to the furtherance of justice for the punishment of such heinous offences, they knowing themselves to be no less offenders for concealing the same, as is declared by certain articles, so many years until this time.

Lastly the defendant referreth his innocence touching these matters first to God who is the searcher of all men's hearts, and to the relation of Sir Henry Wallop especially and to Sir Geoffrey Fenton who are acquainted with his proceedings and for his good service done to her Majesty and to the Governors of Ireland, their acknowledgement thereof from time to time as witnessed their extant letters. And likewise to the report of Sir H. Wallop and Sir G. Fenton and to the commendations of the reverend Fathers in God the archbishop of Dublin Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the bishop of Meath chief commissioner of ecclesiastical causes in that realm, delivered by the defendant to the Rt. Rev. Father in God archbishop of Canterbury and the Rt. Hon. the L. Chancellor of England at his coming to the Court.

The premises being considered according your honourable and grave considerations the defendant doubted not that this should be accepted by your Lordships for a sufficient answer, but to satisfy the parties' bolgare [*sic*] censures who are ready to carp at all men of the defendant's profession he will answer to each article particularly albeit the same will encourage men of the informers' disposition (being allowed to continue such libels) to booke [*sic*] against all men of the defendant's vocation, to disgrace their profession, pervert their good opinion conceived by true Christians of them and spill their innocent blood; the examination of which will both grow troublesome to your Honours and greivous to the guiltless conscience of the parties accused. And for as much as the experience of this age hath showed that many such poor wretched men, without regarding their duty to God or their Sovereign, maliciously endeavour by false testimony to suck the innocent blood contrary to the good meaning of the law, which judged secundum alligata et probata,

especially the informers, accusers, witnesses and examiners being open enemies and of opinion to be dispensed for the foreswearing of themselves to overthrow men of the defendant's profession, the defendant therefore doth submit himself to her Majesty's most gracious and accustomed clemency.

1. To the first article, a matter of thirteen years, the defendant for answer saith that the said Richard Haly, being official long time before to the def. and having before the said year 1578 upon hope conceived of the coming of the Spaniards, omitted to execute the same office and destroying certain books and registers belonging to that see, whereupon controversy arising as well for the restitution of the same books and registers as for unclement speeches uttered against the def. he was only therefore committed and not for any treason as is suggested; notwithstanding it is not unlike the def., at the time of his imprisonment, did call him traitor not for any special crime but only in respect that he, being a discontented papist, by common judgement is desirous of alteration of the government of the State of England and by consequence a traitor, although the rigour of the law is not usually pursued in that behalf which partly appeareth by the testimony of the witnesses produced for the proof thereof who could not testify any particular crime wherewith the prisoner was charged other than the premises. And as for the witnesses who testified the contents of most of all the articles in the said book, being but five men to whom the def., to avoid tediousness, will take sufficient exception in one note subscribed in the end of this book. And although the def. hath declared according to his conscience the true circumstances thereof, yet knowing the malicious informers would conspire all in one to contrive the defendant's death he submits himself to her Majesty's mercy.

2. To the second article the def. saith that Sir John Wall, imprisoned for treason in anno 1581 as is suggested, being excommunicated for not appearing to answer certain ecclesiastical causes in the defendant's ordinary court, a warrant de excommunicato capiendo being awarded upon certificate of excommunication who, continuing his disobedience for a long time, at length submitted himself to the def. who, for his disobedience, committed him for a certain time, but how long his punishment did continue or what he paid upon his enlargement for fees to the officers or arrearages of duties due upon his vicarage and whether the same did amount to the sum supposed in the article or not the def. doth not remember; protesting that he received no such ransom or corn of the said Sir J. Wall as is alleged. And for any punishment of treason the def. answered as in the first article. Nevertheless he submits himself to her Majesty's censure.

3. To the third article the def. answered that a stelh being committed upon some of his tenants, the said Patrick Call, being therefore suspected, came to the def. to show, according to the custom of that country, where and in what company he had been at the time of the committing of that

stelth, whereupon the def. dismissed him for want of sufficient proof, which is the true circumstances of the treason supposed in the said article where the witnesses testified that only the imprisonment and bailment was for felony who being in truth not imprisoned but suspected for the said stelth. The said dismissing him by the def. was justifiable especially within his liberty, whereby the impudent malice of the informer is manifest who charged the def. with releasing a traitor where the witness alleged that the party was discharged only for felony.

4. To the fourth article touching the imprisonment and enlargement of Sir Loughlen of Muskrye for treason in anno 1587 as is supposed the def. saith that he, being authorised by commission by Sir John Perrott the L. Deputy of Ireland to seek by parleying with traitors and rebels and all other means to find one Dr Cragh companion to Dr Saunders in Desmond's wars, and the def., being advertised that the said O'Loughlen, being a massen [*sic*] priest in that country, could give intelligence where Dr Cragh was, did apprehend O'Loughlen to have relation of him where the said Doctor might be found, who promised upon the restitution of his liberty to find the Doctor. Therefore the def. granted liberty to Sir Loughlen who, having fed the def. for the space of a year or more with vain hope, he imprisoned him again for the time mentioned in the article or rather more, whom he released again upon his faithful promises to find the Doctor to the def. And he doubt not but that he hath paid some money to his gaoler for his diet and fees. And whether it did amount to the sum specified in the same article or not the def. doth not remember, which being the true circumstances of the same Sir Loughlen's imprisonment and enlargement, and for any other treason in that behalf the def. answered that he had authority at that time. Beseeching your Honours take the pains to read the commission and other letters touching the same written by Sir Henry Wallop to the def. and also by him to Sir H. Wallop in that behalf whereby your Honours may particularly be informed of the defendant's proceedings touching this and other articles grounded upon the like matter. And notwithstanding he submitteth himself to her Majesty's clemency.

5. To the fifth article the def. saith that, being authorised by commission here extant to use means and policy for the apprehension of the aforesaid Dr Cragh and the disclosing of the confederators of that time for the [ . . . ] of Spaniards to that land, it is not unlike that he uttered the said words or larger hoping thereby to work some means with the papists to bring his purpose to effect. And to prove that the said words or the like spoken by him at that time were not of malice against her Majesty but rather for a good intent the def. referreth to the testimonial of the said Sir Henry Wallop, his extant letters and other [ . . . ] ready to be showed which the def. doth beseech your Honours to peruse.

6. To this article touching the entertainment and conference used in his house with Malachias O'Mullony and Moriartaghe of Emly, bishops of Rome, and their christening of defendant's children in token of favour



to the pope, the def. saith as in his answer to the fourth article that, being authorised to accompany, protect and confer with traitors, he procured such means that not only the said Malachias came to the defendant's house but also divers others of the like sort as bishops, friars and monks for whom many times of purpose he had sent letters and messages for them to come and confer with them on matters of religion to the end to drive them from their errors and bring them to God and her Majesty's obedience as the aforesaid Sir H. Wallop may testify who knoweth that, in the time that he and the L. Chancellor were Lord Justices, the def. had brought the said Malachias to Dublin to submit himself to reformation according to her Majesty's injunctions, which he was ready to perform till, upon the coming of Sir John Perrott to the government, he had changed his mind. And for Moriartaghe the bishop of Emly it is known that the def. had apprehended him and one Peres Power a Romish bishop, and that he had delivered them both into the Castle of Dublin where one of them remained until he died as the informer acknowledged, and the other escaped out of prison and returned to Rome again. And whether this doth signify that the def. is or was a favourer of papists or not he refers it to your Honours' grave consideration, and yet he submitteth himself to her Majesty's gracious censures. And for the supposed christening of the defendant's children by the said bishops he saith that the said children, being at school in the city of Waterford, some of that countrymen, being desirous to join themselves in friendship as they supposed by this means with the def., procured some of the said bishops to confirm the said children according to the Romish manner. The def., being then resident at Cashel from thence forty miles, and altogether ignorant thereof, and being advertised thereof he brought his wife upon suspicion to Dublin to be examined before the High Commissioners for ecclesiastical causes to understand whether the said information whereby<sup>1</sup> her notice, assent or procurement, where she satisfied the said Commissioners of her innocence thereof to their contentment, and also was delivered of child before her time at Dublin, whereby she was like to be deprived of her life through the great grief she conceived by the importunate and uncredulous examination used by the def. touching that matter which may appear by the deposition of the witnesses who maketh no mention of any such christening. And whether the defendant's proceeding touching the contents of the article did argue that he was favourable to the pope or his adherents he referreth himself to your great considerations, and also if herein he have offended he submitteth himself to her Majesty's mercy.

7. To the 7th article the def. saith that, as soon as he heard that the said supposed bishop came to the diocese of Cashel, the def. did presently certify the Lord Deputy and the President of Munster of it, and upon receipt of their answers and advice as partly appeareth by their several

<sup>1</sup> The reading seems clear, though the sense would seem to demand 'were by'.

letters here extant, and the said supposed bishop being entertained by some of the greatest there in such sort that the def. could not without great danger of his life come to apprehend him, whereupon he appointed some of his servants to lie in wait secretly near to the place where it was certified him to be at that time. And also the def. had appointed the same men mentioned in the article viz. Artro and another servant to whom he gave the value of four marks in cattle for following the said bishop from place to place and to be in sight of him always until he were come from these strong places where he was kept, and then to bring the rest of the company appointed by the def. for the purpose upon him to be apprehended, which accordingly was done within eight days after the first intelligence that the def. had of him; and, being so apprehended, was examined and especially of such that had entertained him and to whom he had done any papistical service in that diocese and hereupon the def. made a book of their names and sent the same together with the examination to the Lord Deputy, and kept the supposed bishop within a strong castle in Cashel with twelve persons night and day about him during the space of three weeks until my Lord Deputy did send a band of soldiers for him to be brought to Dublin where he remaineth prisoner as yet as the informer confessed against his good will. And if the said bishop, being so hardly intreated as he was during his imprisonment, had any such matters to charge the def. withall that is unlike that he would conceal it all this time past, and whether the premises be a token of good will in the def. towards the said bishop or any other papist he leaveth it to your honours' great consideration. And for the priests and other persons apprehended for the accompanying the said bishop, being partly committed by the def., the register of the High Commissioners for ecclesiastical causes and one of her Majesty's pursivants named Thomas Uren, being sent to Cashel with the commission to examine and take bonds for the appearance of such persons, as in the first examination of the said bishop is mentioned, before the High Commissioners by a certain day, and for their examinations, bonds, diet and fees during their imprisonment the def. doubted not but that only one of them hath passed some money, but how much he knoweth not, for that it was divided betwixt the register, the pursivant and the keeper of the gaol, which is the money maliciously supposed to be received by the def. as a ransom for the enlargement of the said persons, the consideration whereof he leaveth to your Honours' censure.

8. Answered as in article 7.

9. Answered as in article 7, saving that the said Sir John Wall had been condemned long before by arbitrators in a certain sum of money for injury by him offered to the def.; but whether the informer meaneth that money or the fees paid as aforesaid to the officers the def. knoweth not.

10. Answered as in article 7, saving that the def. remembered that the priest mentioned in the article, making a great show of repentance

for his crimes with the said supposed bishop, required the def. to make means to the Lord Deputy for pardon, which being gotten hath given a hackney not worth 40s. to one of the defendant's servitors who paid the fee of the said pardon in Dublin, which is the bribe maliciously supposed in the said article.

11. The def. protesteth before God that he never had nor saw any such Bulls or letters, as is surmised, before the reading of this article, and for the proof thereof there is no witness to affirm the same but only the said malicious Rowhan who was often committed for his evil deserts by the def. for which he now seeketh to be revenged in this sort. And where the informer surmised that the def. did give the deanery of Cashel for a piece of money the def. saith that the suit in law of the said deanery, for the space of six years being in controversy two several times, did cost him £100 and thereby received no benefit. And if the deposed Rohan's allegation were true it could not be unknown to the rest of the Chapter who are produced as witnesses against the def. in all the rest of the articles of this Book saving three, this which the def. humbly prayeth your Honour to consider. And yet he doth protest that he would the gift of the said deanery were in her Majesty rather than in the election of the Chapter, for, it being in their election, it is hard for the def. to find any of sound religion elected by them. But also, though the def. hath declared the truth according to his conscience touching this article wherein the papists are allowed as witnesses and examiners against him, he will do no more but submit himself to her Majesty.

12. Answered in effect in the last article, yet for the declaration of the truth the def. saith that, by the procurement of one Nicholas White the Master of the Rolls and brother-in-law to Briurton, the def. was commanded not to depart from Dublin until he did agree with the said Briurton, whereupon the def. was constrained to submit himself to the arbitrament of Sir Lucas Dillon chief Baron of her Majesty's exchequer in Ireland, who did award that the def. should pay some money to Briurton presently to enable him to follow the said suit against the def., which money being paid, the same matter by the space of three years every term in the King's Bench in Dublin was decided and at length the possession relinquished to him that was elected by the Chapter and confirmed by the def.; for the payment of which sum to the def. the clergy did voluntarily cede a subsidy upon themselves for it is both the custom and the law that, where the archbishop doth sustain any trouble or loss in any public cause of the church he shall have a subsidy of the clergy towards his charge, which accordingly at that time the def. did receive as is aforesaid. And if the same custom is contrary to her Majesty's laws it is unknown to the def.

13. Touching the two and twenty spiritual livings supposed to be in the occupation of the def. he answereth that three of them viz. the parsonages of Mocklerstone, Templeoughteragh and Glankeine doth belong time out of mind to that see, and the parsonage of Ffenor by dispensation



which, being surveyed by her Majesty's officers at £8 per annum, shall be farmed to any man for £10 yearly albeit the informer alleged to be worth £30. And for other six of the said number they are enjoyed by their proper incumbents viz. Derby Twohe in the vicarage of Ballingarie; John Wayght, an Englishman, vicar of Red City; Sir Redmond Hackett prebendary of Acrue; Sir Tadie O'Magher, vicar of Drome; and one other called Twohe, parson of Kille and vicar of Bernan-by-Vinaon<sup>1</sup> which incumbents disposed the profits of the said benefices to their own use and doth pay the 20th part to her Majesty's exchequer yearly. And for the others, viz. 11, the most of them are void since the def. was created archbishop and some of them being so before his time viz. the parsonage of Rathleny, vicarages of Ballantemple, Galboly, Ballinkindon, Templemore, Cromcastle, Killmacle, of which the best of them is not worth annually above £3 str., and others not 10s., and for the proof thereof any two sufficient ministers as will take their care upon them shall be admitted unto those eleven livings, whereof proof being made divers times heretofore and published no minister could be found by reason of the poverty of the said benefices and scarcity of ministers and their far distances asunder for some being twenty miles and for the most part ten miles distant. And for the vicarage of Pepperdston it is assigned by the def. for the maintainence of Fernandus Graghe to his study who will ere long serve that care, the same care in the meantime being served by a substitute. And the fruits of the residue of the said livings are disposed for the payment of her Majesty's 20th part, the stipend of the curate, the ordinary's duty and the reparation of the churches; the avoidance of which livings the def. did certify under his hand and seal to the Lord Deputy and the ecclesiastical Commissioners from time to time. And that so many avoidances should be in one diocese for the reasons aforesaid may seem strange to your Honours, the bishop of Lismore and Waterford now in England, being examined, would acknowledge that they are no less void for that like causes in his dioceses, and so in most of all the bishoprics of Munster upon the like occasion. And yet no man in all Ireland of the defendant's vocation so much envied by the common people as the def. is, the cause whereof shall partly appear in the conclusions of these answers. And how much the defendant's living is augmented by the said spiritual livings after that sort the def. referreth it to your honourable considerations.

14. The def. saith that he, according to the custom of that diocese, began his visitation the first year from parish to parish to see that good order should be kept in spiritual matters; at which time the refection allowed by law was given to him by the several incumbents of these churches to his contentment. But at that time so many idle men and

<sup>1</sup> Uncertain reading.

strangers unknown to the def. did follow him from place to place according to the evil custom of that country that sometimes one hundred or six score persons were in his company, no meat to be had for money or otherwise but only in the house where the defendant's refection was due. And upon the defendant's return from the visitation he considered what great loss was thereby sustained to the clergy and no profit to the ordinary to keep that course, which being likewise considered by the clergy with one consent made proffer to pay £10 to the def. for each refection and that he shall provide for himself where meat were to be sold, which the def. hath willingly received ever since, and also hath meat of such that were not willing to give the money. And now if they be grieved with that composition the def. will be contented to receive only the thing set down by law for that purpose, referring the premises to your Honour's consideration.

15. The def. saith that he had an honest man to his summoner in the diocese of Cashel named Mathew Ryan who is the supposed kearne, being also servant to the Rt. Honourable the Earl of Ormond, who, for his diligence against papists and specially for the apprehension of a bishop from Rome called Walter Reagh mentioned in the 7th article, was greatly hated by the countrymen, which is all the office he had from the def. And if he be so rich as is alleged it is rather by reason of the Earl of Ormond's office and by his own industry than by any other commodity obtained by thereof. And what matter there is to be showed before the state your Lordships may consider. And, if the def. may choose, the papists shall not be the electors of such a<sup>n</sup> shall be his officers.

16. The def. saith that, being collector by statute of the 20th part of his dioceses for her Majesty and not allowed anything to bear his charges, he is often compelled to spend about the collection thereof and the obtaining of the acquittance for the same more than the 20th part comes to yearly. And thereupon the def., being once driven by Sir John Perrott in his government to make payment for sixteen years in one whole sum by which the def. was greatly impoverished, he requested his clergy to help him towards his charge in that case yearly, the matter concerning as well them as the def. Upon which motion the most part of the clergy did consent to give him yearly half as much as the 20th part cometh to, which doth not amount to £5 in the whole diocese by the year, and whosoever will not pay so much that he shall bring a testimonial from the clerk of the 20th part that payment was made unto him thereof. And if this order be thought unfit the def. submits himself to your Honours' censure.

17. The def. saith that, according to the usual custom of that country the Lords and gentlemen did cess their horses and boys amongst their followers and tenants especially upon Christmas and Easter as their officers think good; and it is not unlike that the defendant's officers hath done as his predecessors' officers were accustomed to do in the like case. And the def. never had any of his clergy complain upon his said officers

for the same till now. And if the def. hath done anything contrary to the law in that behalf he submits himself to her Majesty's clemency.

18. To this article the def. saith that it is too general and maliciously devised by the informer to slander him, and in token thereof the Commissioners for faculties and prerogative court, being yearly enquiring of such matters in his dioceses, and there was no such presentment made against the def. But yet your Honours may see that the accuser looks for no other reformation than that the def. may be deprived and deposed from his living; which indeed, although the same were great joy to all papists, were better for the def. to be done than to have charge amongst such malicious people and unkindly clergy which cannot be ruled by the law of God or man, which the def. doth refer to your Honours' consideration.

19. The def. saith that in his dioceses are only four deaneries called by the law *dycany rurales*, and in every of them the def. did appoint certain of the clergy to look to such acquisitions as belongeth to the ordinary jurisdiction there viz. for proof of testaments, administrations of the goods of such as shall die intestate, in which cases the law allowed to the Ordinary a certain sum, which kind of acquisition being uncertain the def. let the same for a certain sum yearly as is lawful for him to do. And if any have used such extortion in his office it were more reason to charge himself with it than the def., the matter being never complained to him, which the def. referreth to your Honours' consideration.

20. To this article, a matter of 18 years continuance, the def. saith that his predecessor, having appointed or rather suffered part of the spiritual livings and lands pertaining to the archbishopric to be reserved for the reparation of the Cathedral Church of Cashel, which livings and lands the Chapter of the Church had divided betwixt themselves of their letting the Church unrepaired so that when Sir Henry Sydney was deputy lastly, seeing the Church in ruinous state, demanded the def. to see to the reparation of the same. Whereupon the def., with the consent of the whole Chapter, did let the said livings to the said fermor mentioned in this article conditionally that he should keep the Church sufficiently repaired during this time, and for the 20 refectons and rents that pertaineth to the Ordinary and towards the Church that the def. bestowed in law against certain people which went about to deprive the said Church of all her livings under pretence of concealment, to pay unto the def. yearly the sum of £20; and if any man think that the said sum is more than is due upon the said livings and the aforesaid charge cometh unto, the def. is content to enter an account and to receive but so much as he shall prove to be due to him, which shall appear to be more than the sum comes unto. Where it is said that the Church is in decay at this present, the def. saith that the fermor is bound in [. . .] that the same Church shall be from time to time sufficiently repaired as the archbishop and Chapter shall appoint. And at the defendant's coming from thence the said Church lacketh nothing, but this article was framed as well as the last



to slander the def. as your Honours may easily perceive, which he referreth to your Honours' consideration.

21. Answered as in article 20.

22. The def. saith that the party, for whom the complaint is framed, is dead about eight years past, and he was never heard complain of such things during his life although he was many times before the Governors in the defendant's affairs and in his own; but the accuser is so willing to charge the def. that he wishes that the dead bodies should revive to make party against him, which he leaveth to your Honours' consideration. And where the informer saith that the def. used to take the halves or other division from some of the clergy's livings the def. saith that although in some parts of Ireland the third part of the tithe of every living pertaineth by law and custom to the bishop, which is called in law *quarta vel tertia episcopalis*, yet the def. hath not the like custom in his diocese; but certain of the clergy, being unable to get money yearly to be given to the def. for his twenties and refectons, for their own ease and profits they allowed a certain portion of their tithes, instead of the sum yearly, to the def., and not only some vicars and parsons used this but her Majesty's fermors, as is to be seen there continually, which kind of permutation must be used of things where money is not to be had, which is the division untruly supposed, for it is more to the defendant's loss than profit. Yet he thought in reason to accept of every one for their duties such things as they might best afford, for he protesteth to your Honours that he thinketh that he doth not commonly receive £40 in money for all the rents of his livings by the year but clothes, corn, cows, horses or some other kind of victuals; the like is commonly used by all the Lords and gentlemen in Ireland as it is well known to the Rt. Honourable the Earl of Ormond and Kildare, yet from henceforth the def. is ready to use the matter as to your Honours shall seem good.

23. The def. saith that, in the four metropolitan churches of Ireland viz. Armagh, Cashel, Dublin and Tuam, from their first foundation, the inhabitants of their several provinces are accustomed to give certain exhibitions yearly towards the reparation and maintenance of the said churches, which is collected from time to time by one nominated by the archbishop for the time being in each of them, which is used to this day in all Ireland, as well in the English Pale as elsewhere. Upon which custom there is a patent granted to the archbishop of Cashel by King Henry VIII after the suppression of superstitious customs of the papists' church, wherein it is not only permitted that this custom of collection shall be used but also ratified and commanded as a thing tending to piety rather than to superstition. And if it shall be thought in any way to be against God or her Majesty's laws the def. will never allow of it; which being considered your Honours may judge how injuriously he is accused. And for the sum of money alleged to be given unto the def. by Phillip O'Kearney now proctor and collector of the same in the province of Cashel for admitting him to the same, the def. saith that, when the father

of the said Phillip deceased being collector unto which office certain lands did belong, there grew due unto the def. according to the custom of the country a heriotoh which is the best horse or silver vessel he had at the time of his death, and also there grew due upon him certain money for the administration of his father's goods for which in all the said Phillip hath given a cup of base silver and a salt persell gilte to the def. which to his remembrance were not in value above £10, although the informer makes it £100, and some of the witnesses £40 as they think (the deponent doth think and not know). And, if the def. have offended the law in this, he submits himself to your Honours. And yet this matter being 14 or 15 years ago and also the said Kearny being one of the justices of the peace in that country it is marvel that he would not complain to some magistrate if any injury were done unto him as is alleged, whereby your Honours may consider.

24. Answered as in article 22.

25. The def. saith that many such persons were brought before him for the like cause which sometimes he committed to prison for their disobedience and punished their bodies with open penance, and sometimes fined them as law doth permit in like cases, whose fines most commonly bestowed in pious uses as reparation of churches, distribution to the poor and such like. But whether the persons therein named hath paid so much or not the def. is ignorant having other officers under him for such matters upon whom no complaint was ever made to the def. or to any other to his knowledge, although the law is daily ministered amongst them, which the def. referreth to your Honours' consideration.

26. The def. saith that certain of his predecessors had tolerated the dean and the chapter of Cashel in their own absence to have the use and commodity of certain little woods and groves near Cashel, having no other grant upon the same, whereby the said dean and chapter, to defraud the said archbishop, thought to keep it continually, which the def., knowing as well by his registers as by the old sergeants of that place their testimony to be belonging to his dignity, the use and commodity whereof he enjoyed without controversy all these twenty years past. And yet he protesteth that, to his knowledge, there was never any tree fit for any such building in it as is surmised. And for any such extortions upon the woods or goods of his neighbours as is maliciously suggested, the def., being subject to law, was never brought in question by his neighbours before any magistrate for such offences, which he referreth to your Honours' consideration.

27. The def. saith that, though it containeth malicious slander, yet it is so general and uncertain that no particular answer thereunto can be made other than that it is most untrue, as the def. doth protest before God. And also it is well known that the def. did evict more lands in the right of his see from the usurpers thereof than he did let into feefarm; and for such lands as he granted in feefarm it was in consideration of the augmentation of the yearly rent reserved to the def. and his successors,

and also by the assent of the dean and chapter, which he referreth to your Honours' consideration.

28. The def. answereth that the manor of Cammys being situated near unto the Cathedral Church of Cashel and so ruinous that it could not be repaired without great charges thereupon, it was thought convenient that the seefarm of the manor of Killogh, being remote from the said Cathedral Church, should be granted unto him who had the seefarm thereof upon defeasance, as is alleged, in consideration that he should pay a fine with the augmentation of the rent for the reparation of the said manor of Cammes, who accordingly paid £200 str. for an absolute seefarm of the said Killogh, rendering also more rent than was formerly paid. Which being done by the assent of the dean and chapter, the alleged defeasance was revoked and the said £200 was bestowed upon the reparation of the said manor of Cammys as is to be seen by the dean's and chapter's acquittance, and that the said grant of seefarm was made for the benefit of that see and not for the advancement of the defendant's friends as is surmised. Whosoever that would repay less than the said £200 by £20 to the aforesaid seefarmer he shall have his interest, as he hath offered to the def. several times heretofore. Which he referreth to your Honours' considerations.

29. The def. saith that Sir Edmond Butler having a long lease from one of the defendant's predecessors, whereof forty years are yet unexpired, of the town and hamlet called Kilmore and Ballimoris which are the supposed manors, the def., in consideration as well of the augmentation of the rent thereof as the building of a fortress for the defence of that place in the time of arms, also to pay a sum of money for a fine about 14 years past, with the assent of the dean and chapter did frame a grant of the said town and hamlet for the considerations aforesaid to the aforesaid Sir Edmond, and not for the supposed loss at play as the def. protesteth before God, to whom the def. hath not yet delivered the deed for that Sir Edmond hath not as yet paid the same fine; affirming the foresaid lease is more beneficial to him than the said grant of seefarm respecting the augmentation of the rent and a fine growing due thereupon as aforesaid. And if Sir Edmond can show now any such grant of seefarm of the said town and hamlet by the defendant's gift, as the principal witness of all these articles hath confidently deposed, the def., for proof of their wilful perjury, is content that her Majesty shall take all the lands and goods he hath to her Highness's use. And what credit is to be given to such perjured witnesses the def. referreth it to your honourable considerations.

30. The def. answereth that the inhabitants of Cashel, having a common pasture by virtue of one of the defendant's predecessor's grant throughout all the lands belonging to the see near adjoining to the town of Cashel at all times when the said lands are not sown with corn or kept for meadow, by reason whereof the def. could reap no commodity thereby this twenty years past. Thereupon the def. granted the same



lands, by the assent of the dean and chapter, in feefarm, reserving yearly certain rents to him and his successors for the augmentation of the revenues of that see and not for small rents to the defendant's friends as is supposed. For proof whereof whosoever will give any reasonable augmentation of the yearly rent for the same shall have the said fee-farmer's interest. The consideration whereof the def. likewise referreth to your Honours.

31. The def. answereth that he preferred Teige O'Hiffernan to the vicarage of Caherkinlish for his worthiness thereof, being the third best reformed minister in all that diocese, and not in recompense of any such sums of money lost in play by the def. to him as is most untruly surmised, which may appear by the witnesses produced to testify who only affirmeth that the def. did play some money with the said Teige and preferred him to the said benefice. By which the malicious impudence of the informer to charge the def. wrongfully may plainly appear to your Honours.

32. The def. answereth that order being given by the Government of Ireland that all her Majesty's subjects, which did use to wear long hair, should powle [poll?] themselves according to the English fashion, whereupon the def. requested John O'Mullony amongst others to cut his long hair, who obstinately denying the same the def., taking a small knife, took him to cut off some of his hair, who making resistance by chance had a small piece of his skin cut off together with some of his hair, whereby he suffered no hurt, which is the beating supposed by the informer anno 72, whereby the wicked desire he hath to slander the def. may appear to your Lordships whereof he hopes your Honours will consider.

33. Touching the armour used by the def. and his company in town and country the def. confesseth the same, and that moreover he is commonly armed when he goeth to his chapter house or any other assembly, much more to meet O'Carroll, a common murderer of his own kinsman and his professed enemy, being thereunto also procured by the multitude of his enemies for performing his professed duty to God and her Majesty. As it is a thing well known to the L. Deputy, being then likewise L. Deputy, and to the Lord of Ormond and the residue of her Majesty's Council in Ireland that about 18 years past the def., travelling from his house to Dublin about her Majesty's affairs and accompanied by a few unarmed men, was set upon by the way and robbed of all his horses and money, and also wounded in several places in his body so that he was left prostrate upon the earth for a dead man as appeareth by the extant letters of Dr. Watson then L. Chancellor of Ireland; which caused the def. ever sithence to be accompanied to his poor ability in such sort that he may not incur the like anger, being always ready to answer for the good behaviour of such men as doth accompany him. And if the using of armour and armed men upon the like occasion, being more chargeable than profitable without special cause, be offensive the def. will rather be subject to your Lordships'

punishment than for want of such company to be murdered as the Lord Bishop Walch of Ossory was of late in his own house, which the def. referreth to your Honours' grave considerations.

34. This is a matter of 19 years. The def. saith that the said Rohan, being often admonished by the def. to marry a woman which he kept, and not accomplishing the same but still continuing in the same incontinent life it is like that he paid some fine therefor. But whether he delivered the said pipe of wine or not the def. knoweth not, but to his remembrance he protesteth that there was no such wine by him given to the def., which appeared by the deposition of Rohan testifying that he did consent to buy a pipe of wine for the def. and not that he delivered it according the supposed consent to whom the perfect knowledge thereof doth chiefly belong, being party and sole witness. The consideration whereof the def. referreth to your Honours.

35. A matter of 19 years. The def. protesteth that he never heard complaint made before now for the taking of any such corn, and if the same were true it is unlike to be [ . . . ] of four-courts yearly kept within the liberty where the taking of that wine was alleged to have been. Notwithstanding the defendant's said accused servants shall be always ready to justify their innocence touching the said corn by due trial of law or otherwise as your Honours shall think good.

36. Answered as in article 17.

37. The def. saith that the 54 great hogs being stolen from the def. whereof fasnes [*sic*] being made for £5 that some of the said hogs should be found in John O'Dowire's possession, which being accordingly found the def., by the general custom of the country, took a distress as well for the rest of his hogs as for the fastnes paid for the knowledge of them. The said John being also dwelling at that time within the defendant's liberty, and, for that it was proved that the said hogs were stolen by outland persons and not amenable to the trial of law, arbitrators were chosen betwixt the def. and the said John whereof the father of the said John was one, and by them a certain sum was awarded to the def. and paid for the satisfaction of the said hogs and fastnes. And for any such imprisonment as is alleged the def. protesteth that he never imprisoned the said John. And yet if the def. have offended the law in the premise he submitteth himself to her Majesty's clemency.

38. Answered as in article 17.

39. & 40. The def. saith that Edmond Bourke, being parson and prebendary of Cashel, is always absent from the said church where he ought to be resident, so that almost every year he is fined for this, and also for being contumax in not appearing at four synodal days yearly before the Ordinary for which he is, by a synodal statute of that diocese, to forfeit 20s. to the Ordinary for each default. It is therefore like that he has paid the sums specified being six or seven years contumax. Who, being deprived of the parsonage and prebend, yet he usurped the same continually, for that no man dare meddle with the said livings for fear

to be killed by the aforesaid Edmond; which is all the title he hath to the same livings to the defendant's knowledge saving that he heard the said Edmond hath title therunto by the pope's authority, which is like to be true for that he never comes to the def. but upon a safe conduct, the consideration whereof the def. leaveth to your Honours.

The answer of the archbishop of Cashel to the deposition and examination of Sir Loughlen McEncroighe and Murtagh Ley O'Hiffernan, taken before the L. Deputy of Ireland, and by his Lordship committed to the Lords and others of her Majesty's Privy Council.

For the first and second articles of the deposition of Sir Loughlen the def., for answer, saith that all the said examination, for as much as doth concern him, is true, saving that he knoweth not whether Dr Cragh came or remaineth in O'Hiffernan's house at Pollagh or not. And as touching Conogher O'Hiffernan the def. did never know him nor send the said Murtagh with any such message as is alleged. And further the def. referreth the answering of the said two articles and the third touching Edmund MacUllick, which he confesseth also to be true, to his answer upon the 5th line 6th article of this book. Wishing that such persons, who confesseth the entertainment of Dr Cragh without authority, to be punished according to the quality of their offence and compelled to bring him to the state, being always privy where he is resident.

To the first and second articles the def. saith that he never sent Murtagh Leagh O'Hiffernan with any such message to the Earl of Desmond, but it is not unlike that Murtagh, being that often upon protection with the def., did hear him say he would procure authority to parley with the Earl to bring to pacification, for about that time he was a suitor in England partly for that purpose as may appear by Sir Francis Walshingham's extant letter then written to the L. Justices of Ireland to authorise the def. in that behalf as might seem good to their Honours, and also it is like that, in the meantime, the def. wished the Earl would not make any prey upon him or his tenants.

To the third article the def. saith, as he protesteth before God, that he never sent any such munitions or apparel to the Earl of Desmond, as proof of the verity thereof the said deponent, being determined about two years past to go to Spain, came to beg money of some Irish gentlemen to bear his charges in that journey, who did acquaint the def. with that his determination, who likewise being then credibly informed that the deponent had resolved to murder the def. for a meritorious act before his going to Spain, the execution whereof he deferred until he were provided of a ship to convey him presently to Spain after the murdering of the def., who apprehended him and sent him to the gaol at Clonmel, and acquainted the Vice-president of Munster with that his determination and with other criminal matters, where he continued prisoner four or five months until immediately before the Vice-president's coming to Clonmel for the deponent's trial he escaped out of prison, and hath



been sithence from time to time protected, for that he will not otherwise come to the state as the said Vice-president can testify. Whereas if this his deposition were true he might, for revealing the same long ere now to the Governor, be pardoned for all his offences, prevent the said punishment, discharged of the controversy in law now long depending between him and the def., and also well received for his good service in that behalf. And as for the deponent's being with the traitor Dr Cragh after his departing from the defendant's service it may appear, by the sequel of his foresaid determination, that such adherence was most fitted for him. But for as much as the words of God in the 16th of John viz. venit hora ut omnis qui interficit vos arbitretur obsequium se prestare Deo is verified in this poor wretched man, who thinketh it meritorious to murder the def. or any of his profession either by his sword or false accusation. And, notwithstanding the defendant's innocence herein, considering that the law doth judge secundum alligata et probata without regarding either the accuser or the party accused he submitteth himself as well in this as in all other criminal matters maliciously suggested against him to her Majesty's most gracious clemency.

To the fourth article, like the deponent, the def. answers that he can say nothing, for that the article is unknown to him.

To the 7th article the def. confesseth that Sir Morish Roch of Lismore, priest, was commissary in certain matrimonial causes and not official to the def.; protesting that he never knew nor heard whether the said Sir Morish was either before or after chaplain to the Earl of Desmond or Dr Cragh.

Right honourable and my good Lords, the untruth of the slanderous information as the def. hopes in God doth manifestly appear to your Honours by the undutiful concealing of most of those matters therein surmised these eighteen and ten years past, whereas the same supposed matters, being true, might long ere now be determined by due course of law if the informer's meaning were to seek redress thereof according to his duty to God and his Sovereign by direct means, and not by sinister devices in the defendant's absence as witness his malicious proceedings, also the witnesses produced to testify the same, being both parties and witnesses, are men of such disposition that, as well for private controversies as for great hatred they do bear the def. for his ardent proceeding against Romish bishops, friars and papists to the maintainence of the tranquillity of the commonwealth and establishment of her Majesty's laws both spiritual and temporal, doth earnestly desire to work his final overthrow and deprive him of his living. Therefore the def. humbly beseecheth your Honours, for God's cause and in recompense of all the good service done by him to her Majesty, whereof there is more acknowledged by his enemies in the said information although maliciously applied than, for avoiding ostentation, he meant heretofore to declare, to peruse particularly such commissions, letters and other testimonials as are here extant of the Governors and Magistrates of that realm, their good

opinion conceived and always hitherto retained of him, whereby, his demerits discovering itself at length before your Honours' unspotted consciences, all suspicion of his censure, loyalty, upright dealing and good demeanour shall clearly be removed from your thoughts, and restore him to your Honours' prestatate favour. Although he doth trust in God no sudden evil conceit of him by the painted colour of murdering shadowed guile has changed your unvariable, constant and accustomed good opinion of him. And if the reading of these circumstances seem too tedious to your Honours, being this term time busied with many other matters, that it may please your Lordships to make choice of one or two of your Honours to peruse and relate the premises to her Majesty and to the residue of your Lordships, whereby some good order may be speedily effected to suppress such slanderous informations and unusual examinations had and made against the def., and also to recontinue his good name which is impeached in the eye of the common people, although not touched in the sight of God whom therein he taketh to witness. And prayeth to direct all your actions to His Glory.

48. *The Lord Chancellor of Ireland to Burghley, 23 October 1591.*

(S.P.I., vol. 160, no. 41, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 428.)

May it please your good Lordship. I have been lately made partaker of a letter sent from their Lordships to the L. Deputy touching the archbishop of Cashel, upon whose information it seemeth it is believed that there hath entered into the archbishop's place at Cashel a Rome runner who hath usurped the name and title of the archbishop, made priests and brought into the church many papist ceremonies, a matter, if it were true, very dangerous to the state and sufficient to breed some perilous broil or uproar in this kingdom, the sufferance whereof might justly be imputed to the L. Deputy and myself above all others if so public a disorder and importing such danger were not with all speed pursued to the restraint and severe punishment of the offender. For which respect I have thought good to advertise your Lordship that, upon what ground the archbishop hath delivered this information, the same is most untrue. For, besides the great care which the L. Deputy hath used to bolt out the truth of that report, some of mine officers have been lately in those parts and busily inquired of that disorder but cannot learn of any such matter. Wherefore I must needs testify against the archbishop that, in this report, he hath done the L. Deputy great wrong to seek to discredit his wise, sincere and upright government with these untrue suggestions, who, from the beginning, hath been so moderate and discreet that, in my time, I have not seen such general quietness as this kingdom hath enjoyed since his advancement, and his life hath been every way so godly and religious that God hath extraordinarily blessed all his proceedings with happy and good success, so as he needeth not

to fear either the archbishop's information or any other reports against him. Which in discharge of my duty I have thought good to make known to your good Lordship.

Ad. Dublinensis

49. *Lord Deputy to Burghley, 25 October 1591.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 160, no. 45, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 428.)

... Touching the informations of the archbishop of Cashel that an Irish fugitive from Rome hath entered into his church and exercised a papistical jurisdiction there, I trust I have sufficiently answered the same in my letters now sent to your Lp. And upon my credit I do vouch it to your Lordship that, for anything I can learn, there hath been no such matter. And this is but a mere device of the archbishop, which I am right sorry was so easily believed against me; my tried service, I trust, being known to be such that, if there had been any such matter, I would have impeached the same to the adventure of my life, as oftentimes I have done in matters of danger, though the place was far from me under the government of the vice-president, who, I assure myself, would not suffer such an action. ...

50. *Lord Deputy to Burghley, 2 December 1591.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 161, no. 25, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 440.)

... I have received from you two several letters in the behalf of the archbishop of Cashel, the one for the enlargement of his brother and Mathew Ryan who for great offences whereof they were accused were in durance, the other directing me to yield unto the archbishop in his just causes my good countenance for the stay of his tenants upon his land. Although I doubt not that, in my last packet sent by my servant Dakins, I have thoroughly satisfied your Lordship touching the course of proceedings against the archbishop, yet in answer of those your letters I have thought meet to make known to your Lordship that, so soon as I received intelligence of your Lordship's commission sent to the archbishop's brother and the other beforenamed for the apprehension of Dr Cragh, I did forthwith set them both at liberty and restored them to their goods, although both their bodies and goods were justly seized. And now lately upon the receipt of your second letter I and this Council have taken order for the staying of his tenants and for the gathering of his rents according your Lordship's good pleasure.

51. *Lord Deputy to Burghley, 11 December 1591.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 161, no. 36, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 445.)

52. *Lord Deputy to Burghley, 30 December 1591.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 161, no. 44, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, pp. 466-7.)



53. *McGrath to Patrick Crosbie, 21 November 1591.*

(S.P.I., vol. 161, no. 44-i, C.S.P.I., 1588-92, pp. 447-8, in full.)

54. *The examination of Turlough O'Kynai, priest, born in the parish of Kyllarghy in the diocese of Rapotensis, set down before the Rt. Rev. Father Milerus archbishop, Richard Topycliffe and Richard Power, gentlemen, by the commandment of the Rt. Honourable Lords and others of her Majesty's Privy Council. The 3 January 1591-2.*

(S.P.I., vol. 163, no. 2, C.S.P.I., 1588-92, p. 452.)

55. *McGrath to Burghley, 15 March 1592.*

(S.P.I., vol. 163, no. 65, C.S.P.I., 1588-92, p. 472.)

Right honourable my humble duty remembered. Having thought fitter in respect of your long sickness to write to your Honour than to trouble you with speeches in person, and, where heretofore your Honour have thought more mete to bestow the deanery of St. Patrick's otherwise than upon me, your Honour have willed me then to be vigilant to know when or where any other living should be void in Ireland which might be given to me for the maintainence of the poor archbishopric of Cashel, having by the year but £98-0-4, therefore I thought it mete to signify unto you that the bishopric of Limerick is now void by the death of the last incumbent thereof, and the bishopric of Waterford in like sort. Humbly beseeching your Honour to help me some way whereby I might be able to live in some convenient sort, and serve God and the Prince according my calling. For I protest before the Almighty God, who knoweth all secrets, that I am not able to maintain myself and three servants yearly with the fruit of the said archbishopric, howsoever your Lordship is otherwise informed. I signify also to your Honour that Limerick is nearer to Cashel and more addicted to the Irish tongue than Waterford, and therefore in some respects fitter for me if it shall please your Honour. Humbly praying your Honour to revive your pristine opinion of me, for I may say with the Prophet 'thy rebuke hath broken my heart, I am full of heaviness, I look for some to have pity on me but there was no man, neither found any to comfort me'. I am here eleven months and have done nothing, neither have I hope to do till your Honour shall consider of me. And in very troth I have no money to live here unless your Honour shall help me with some of her Majesty's money to be paid in the exchequer there in Ireland. In which and all other my reasonable requests I hope only in your Honour's favour with expedition. And so I pray God to restore your Honour your health. From Westminster the 15 March 1591.

Your Honour's most humble to command

Milerus AR Cassel . . .

56. *McGrath to Burghley, 10 April 1592.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 164, no. 6, C.S.P.I., 1588-92, p. 476.)

There is a letter written from Ireland the 8th of this month to Piers Comyn, servant to the archbishop of Cashel, whose chief contents are:

That ambassadors from the King of Spain and the pope are there.

That the said ambassadors take their continual ease in Waterford, Clonmel and Cashel.

That the ambassadors and their confederates expect the coming of the Spaniards the 1st of July next.

That the new seminaries have won the hearts of the people there whom they honour as saints, of which seducers he nameth four: a bishop, a doctor and two seminary priests.

That the ambassadors maintain one Fleming of Cashel in continual charge.

That one of the said priests was sent by merchants of Galway to Rome and brought forgiveness from the pope to the inhabitants of that town for the killing of the Spaniards of late there.

That the Jesuits wander up and down the country in company of Englishmen.

That some people there thought to make bold against the said persons and their maintainers, which they deferred for lack of assistance.

And for conclusion saith that if the archbishop were there before May next he might hit upon very great service.

My good Lord, although to my knowledge these be the chiefest points of the said letter, yet it may be that your Honour will gather more out of the same if with leisure you might peruse the same. etc.

Your Honour's to command

Milerus AR Cassel . . .

57. *Book set down in writing by the archbishop of Cashel at her Majesty's express commanment declaring the state of Ireland, with the means to increase the revenues, amend the government, and withstand the Spanish practices. 30 May 1592.*

(S.P.I., vol. 164, no. 47, C.S.P.I., 1588-92, pp. 489-502.)

58. *Further recommendations by McGrath.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 164, no. 48, C.S.P.I., 1588-92, p. 502.)

Certain courses which by the Governors well followed would work sundry commodities in Ireland.

1. First if it would please them some months yearly to sojourn and reside as well in the borders of the countries distant from them subject to invasions as in some corporate towns and cities having ports and

havens, and that at times certainly known, sundry inconveniences and wants now not seen to nor considered of might thereby be redressed, the country's plenty increased, the loyal subject by their presence much encouraged, and offenders, if not for love yet fear, become reformed. And all this without the Governor's danger, or her Majesty's greater charge than ordinary, they being always wheresoever well guarded and their own charges very much defrayed.

2. If the places most subject to danger be most heedfully seen to, as Ulster, which may be if the soldiers lying in Munster and some parts of Leinster (places now void and peopled with English or other conformable subjects) should have their garrisons appointed there in Ulster, their maintainence would be as great there, her Majesty's charge nothing greater, their presence there far more necessary, and it would be a bridle to many intended disloyalties.

3. If an order were taken that no choice would be made of any known recusants to be either justices of the peace, sheriff or any other temporal officer, nor any such to be admitted to any such office without receiving the corporal oath of supremacy and conformity to her Majesty's laws, and this oath to be ministered by the L. Chancellor or some well affected persons in every of the provinces where such shall dwell and remain, by this her Majesty may be ascertained who of credit are hers, and her conformable subjects would much presume of indifference.

4. If upon submission and receiving into favour of any of the Irishry this caveat and proviso were inserted that from henceforth they should not only not admit into their houses, manors or countries any Romish bishop, seminaries or friars, but countenance and assist anyone authorised as custos to levy and collect the fruits and benefits which heretofore such bishops and seminaries took up and received, by this means all the mischiefs now intended shall be prevented and such occasions hereafter clean avoided. *Sublata causa tollitur effectus.*

5. If proclamation were made and a reward certain were promised to any that would apprehend and bring in any Romish bishop or seminary, and this reward to be levied on the place and country where such were taken, many for reward and some for zeal would perform the same, these seditious persons would not so ventureously travel abroad nor any so boldly receive them.

6. If the Court of High Commission were established in every province, and some selected zealous persons authorised to deal therein, more regard being had of their forwardness to plant good orders than of their dignity, name and birth otherwise, even such as in zeal, nature and conscience thirst and long after reformation, and find themselves thereafter hated and persecuted, this would more enable and conform them, more reform the country, restrain those that otherwise cannot be dealt with, *pax in pacem non habens imperium*, and bridle many daily increasing inconveniences.



Velle meum maiora daret nisi posse deesset  
Sed quia posse deest sit mihi velle satis

If some were appointed from her Majesty in every bishopric hitherto usurped by the pope it would confirm their keep and title, and resist and discontinue his.

Some say longa prescriptio facit titulum.

59. *McGrath to the Queen, 21 June 1592.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 165, no. 16, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 531.)

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. In most humble manner beseecheth your most Excellent Majesty your Highness's faithful servant Milerus archbishop of Cashel, where a great part of the lands, belonging to the archbishopric of Cashel and other ecclesiastical livings by him possessed, were granted by the petitioner's predecessors to divers tenants, reserving to them and their successors for part of the same lands which were granted in fee simple certain seignories and services, and for other parcels likewise granted by them in fee simple one yearly rent charge; of which tenants some were attainted of high treason in the time of the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, together with divers others which were tenants at will and sufferance of other lands belonging to that see and livings. Whereupon office was found that all the same attainted tenants were seized of the said lands in fee simple, and not finding the seignories services rent charges or other the rights and interest therein appertaining to the said [. . .] by reason that the same offices were found unknown to the petitioner, whereby he could not give his title in evidence to the jury at the findings of the same offices. And your Highness, being entitled to all the premises by virtue of the said attainder and office, have granted all the same lands to divers of the undertakers of Munster, whereby the petitioner, by the said court of the common law, is driven to sue for the premises to your Majesty by petition of Right, which, being a very tedious chargeable course, the petitioner is not able to pursue the same, to the great impoverishing of that see, if your most gracious Majesty, according your accustomed zeal in relieving the Church of God, do not speedily redress the same. That it may therefore please your Highness to direct your letters to the L. Deputy and the L. Chancellor to grant a commission for the enquiring by verdict of twelve men of all such seignories, service, rent charges, right, title or interest at any time belonging to the bishopric of Cashel and the rest in all the said lands which came to your Majesty by virtue of the said attainder, and that upon the findings thereof by verdict such order may be taken by the L. Deputy and the L. Chancellor for the speedy restitution of all the said lands and rent charges with the mean profits to the petitioner and his successors as shall be agreeable with equity, and for that the seignories and services aforesaid are extincted by the unity of possession thereof and of the said lands in your Majesty's possession in such sort that they cannot be renewed but

only by parliament. That also upon the finding of the ancient value of the said services by verdict in like sort some livings may be granted by the L. Deputy in consideration thereof to your Highness's petitioner and his successors for the better maintainence of the pristinate estate and calling of that see. And the petitioner shall pray that God may bless your Majesty in all happiness.

60. *McGrath to his wife, 20 June 1592.*<sup>1</sup>  
(S.P.I., vol. 165, no. 20, *C.S.P.I.*, 1588-92, p. 532.)

To his very loving wife Any Meary

Loving wife. I have already resolved you of my mind touching my cousin Derby Kragh, and I desire you now to cause his friends to send him out of the whole country if they may, or if not, to shun my borders for that there is such search to be made for him that unless he be wise he shall be taken. Use well my gossip Malachias for that I did as much as I was able to bring him out of his trouble here. Accomplish the contents of my other letters and burn this letter presently and all the letters that you know yourself. Fail not of this if you love me and yourself.

From Greenwich this 20th June 1592

your loving husband

Milerus AR Cassell . . .

*Endorsed:* This letter was read and considered upon by the L. Deputy, the L. Chancellor, Sir Robert Gardiner and Sir Geff. Fenton, 30 March 1593.

*Further endorsement in different handwriting:* There was a true copy of this letter written and delivered to Murtagh Lea O'Hiffennan, Pierce Comyn and Richard Comyn the 12 October 1594.

61. *Patrick Kearney to the Lord Deputy, 13 February 1592-3.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 168, no. 28, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 75.)

The means, Right Honourable, to manifest a great part of my matters against the archbishop of Cashel is this: First to separate him from his men and wife even for the space of two days if it be no more, to examine his own men, his wife and the gentlewomen with his wife of the interrogatories I will minister. For as long as he be among them, his tenants, men and family being for the most part the only witness, it is a thing almost impossible to discover his malice who has in this town the horse

<sup>1</sup> There are a number of indications that this letter is a forgery, as McGrath declared it to be when in a letter to the Lord Deputy of 6 May 1593 he accused him of 'counterfeiting my own hand to my utter ruin' (see below, no. 69). The writing is much more rounded than McGrath's angular hand, and one might assume that he would have written a letter of this kind personally. Certain words are spelled differently from the way he usually spells them. The formal signature 'Milerus AR Cassell,' seems suspicious in a letter addressed 'Loving wife'.

bestowed upon him for his malicious agreement by O'Kearnye. And so craving but trial to manifest this service and divers great matters never yet moved. And thus, with your favourable furtherence, I humbly commit your Honour to the tuition of the Most Mighty.

By Your Lordship to be commanded most humbly.

Post: For that I am one that meaneth not to put her Majesty to charges, this law I appoint for myself to be drawn in quarters if I do not make my matter good.

Patricke Kearnye

*Then follows a copy of the Book of Articles given in no. 43 with the following additional articles which, however, were not witnessed.*

The said archbishop extorteth of the archdeacon of Cashel for the maintainence of the deanery in law against the Queen's Majesty the sum of £6 str.

The 28th March 1590 one Phillip O'Farrell, dwelling at the Abbey of Athashall<sup>1</sup> was charged with suspicion of matters of adultery, whereupon the archbishop committed him to his own marshal and soon after released him again without further punishment for the sum of £5 str.

He committed one Catherine Carran to prison for suspicion of adultery and after he had punished her by imprisonment and open penance he would not set her at liberty till she paid him the sum of £3 str.

He hath taken of Phillip Hackett in matters of adultery without punishment of his body the 17th April 1592 the sum of £5, and of Catherine Hackett of Ballytacsney 40s. in like manner the day and year specified.

The said archbishop, by his continual extorting on the college of Cashel, hath made it altogether waste, that whereas there were always 9 vicars and curates for celebrating of Divine Service in the church, there is now but one poor priest which can scantily say any service in Latin or English, such is the archbishop's providing of ministers for the said church, a lamentable thing to hear of. And likewise how all the churches within his dioceses are in ruin and decay not one roof standing almost of any saving in the corporate towns which are as ill served as the cathedral church of Cashel is; but the commodities and profits of the churches are not decayed but are duly paid to the archbishop and his officers.

The said Milerus is a common hassarder and player at cards and dice; and besides his accustomed play at home hath the last December anno 1590 in a session time holden at Clonmel where the whole country was then and there assembled two full nights did watch at play at the dice with one Donoghe MacCraigh . . ., and procured his suffragan the bishop of Kyllalowe to accompany him, playing all that while to the

<sup>1</sup> Uncertain reading.



slander of bishop's functions and calling, and the most bad example of the laity among which the slander was then published.

The said Milerus, contrary the sobriety required in a bishop, is an open and common drunkard and maketh all his guests to carouse at every sitting till they be all drunk.

Where St. Paul, describing a bishop, affirmeth he must be a chaste husband of one wife, crimeless, not arrogant or proud, not wrathful or full of anger, not a drunkard, not a striker, not desirous of foul and evil gain; this Lord archbishop, regarding nothing either his function or St. Paul's authority, doth embrace none other qualities so much as whoredom, drunkenness, pride, anger, simony, avarice and other filthy crimes whereof it were too long to repeat.

The said archbishop, contrary to her Majesty's laws, useth a prison in his own house whereunto he committed all such offenders as cometh before him as well for treason as for felony or any other crimes, and releaseth them again at his own will and pleasure for sums of money, and his marshal doth take such unreasonable fees of the poor people so by him committed that everybody crieth out shame of their extortion in that behalf, yet dare not the poor people to complain thereof for fear of further punishment at the said archbishop's hands, he reigneth so mightily over them.

*To the list of parsonages etc. are added the following:*

The vicarage of Clonyn	...	£12
The vicarage of Rathpont	...	£10 <sup>1</sup>

62. *Richard Comyn to the Council of Ireland, 19 February 1592-3.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 168, no. 79, C.S.P.I., 1592-6, p. 87.)

May it please your Lordships: That where Richard Comyn of Moretown in the Co. of Tipperary, being always a faithful subject, did join with my Lord of Cashel for the finding out of Dr Cragh the traitor, supposing him to be in that way faithful, earnest and true until the disloyalty of him and his associates did discover the contrary to your suppliant; how thereby induced intolerable feeling to the hindrance not only of the service but also to the utter destruction of any good policy in Ireland again for ever more, so that your suppliant, perceiving the said archbishop and his associates disloyal and malicious to her Majesty and the state, as bounden and warranted by the duty of a faithful subject have ministered against him and associates the particularities under written.

He therefore most humbly beseecheth your Lordships the same to accept for her Highness's advantage, with your Honours' favour to further with expedition his means and witness against them, and for his

<sup>1</sup> Reading of both place-names uncertain.

better encouragement hereof and of other great matters touching her Majesty not as yet mentioned, to grant him, his father and brother your Honours' letters whereby they shall not be molested, apprehended, not troubled either in body or goods by any manner of person either by the procurement of the said archbishop or his associates until they end the said service and other matters of great importance for her Majesty. So shall your suppliant and all his incessantly pray.

The disloyalty and malice of Milerus, archbishop of Cashel, and of his associates discovered against him by a faithful subject Richard Comyn.

1. The said Richard procured one Eneas O'Morin, a notable papist and one at all times of the chiefest of request with the traitor Dr Cragh and other seminaries to come before my Lord of Cashel, and there thinking his Lordship to be earnestly bent for the finding out of the said traitor, who as a show thereof bestowed 50s. upon the said Eneas being won for reward to search out his said old master. The said Richard spared not his body in many tedious travels and journeys (whereby he endured intolerable fooling) in what mould the L. archbishop and Eneas thought best to frame him, in hope thereby to bring that service to pass, until he was openly discovered by the archbishop or his associates within two days after the invention of their device, so that for the most part in all places notice was commonly pronounced of their courses. Notwithstanding what intelligence Richard had of the service it is ready to be manifested to the L. Deputy and the Council, and was showed to the archbishop until your suppliant perceived his malice to her Majesty.

2. Being, on the 24th January last, assured to light upon that service the said Richard and Eneas earnestly sent to the archbishop by his footman William Duff without fail, as he respected to perform her Majesty any good service, to meet them the next Tuesday at Dublin, the which the archbishop as nothing minded of any good performance of the service have neglected even for the space of a whole sevensnight and more, until a pursuivant was sent for him by my L. Deputy. Whereby his malice to her Highness may not only appear but also the service in such delays lost.

3. The said Richard, for the better keeping of the body of the said Eneas and better witness of his conference with the papists, requested the archbishop, upon his coming to Dublin, to send in their company some wise man of his servants simple in habit, whereunto he consented and sent one James Tobin to whom the said Richard at Drogheda gave in special charge in anywise not to depart from the sight of Eneas until his own coming to them, who returned to Dublin to give intelligence of the informations of one James O'Higin of Ballyntallin in the Co. of Louth, sexton, and his wife who affirmed themselves to dwell in the town of Carrickgedesserd, being sexton of the same, and deposed in the presence of the said Tobin that Dr Cragh was at Carrickgedesserd sick

in the quartain ague in the old lady<sup>1</sup> of Louth's house called by the name the man of the moon with divers other speeches as James Tobin deposed unto Richard who appointed Eneas to repair to the said Doctor with all the money they had to procure his letters of dispensation for the said James under his hand and seal as a sure token of good proceedings to be brought by the said James unto the said Richard or else continually to remain with him; who notwithstanding on some malice wrought by my L. of Cashel or his associates or the said Eneas and James upon some commission between themselves made, being altogether inclined to malice, disappointed their meeting with the said Richard. Whereby their malice and [ . . . ] may be considered.

4. When the said Richard and Mr. Power, who was in his company, missed their meeting with Eneas and Tobin, Richard doubted them and did very much fear their malice, so that there resteth then with him no better remedy than to repair to Carrigedesserd to learn some news of Eneas and O'Higin, where his guide told him that there was no such man nor none of his nation, but that there dwelleth at Ballyntallyn such a man and sexton of the said Ballyntallyn, who affirmed unto Tobin, as the said Tobin deposed to the said Richard that the said O'Higin and his wife deposed themselves to be dwellers at Carrickgedesserd and thereof sextons, being distant from his house 14 miles. Whereupon Richard repaired to Ballyntallyn by night and his guide where he met the wife and children of O'Higin and openly understood that he was sexton of the same and not of Carrickgedesserd as was supposed. Whereby it appeareth that Eneas did maliciously compound for money or friendship with O'Higin to pronounce such false informations or a sleight wrought by my L. archbishop, his man or their associates to make so great a show of service as to procure 40 horsemen to be in a readiness for the accomplishment of that service, that was most maliciously not only in her Majesty's behalf but also to the destruction of the said Richard Comyn. Betwixt Eneas, Tobin and O'Higin hindered so that the said Richard was for the space of a whole sevennight travelling in several places in Ulster and in the Co. of Louth in hope to find out the said Eneas who was, as he supposed, procured by my L. of Cashel's man to come away or else closed up in some castle to interrupt his good intent as by his malice may appear, and could never hear of him.

5. Upon the said Richard's return he met in the highway one Sir Cormock O'Kerin a notorious seminary priest accompanied with a kearnagh and two boys who, in angry mood and wrathful countenance used very coarse and hard speeches to the said Richard saying that he was within four miles to [ . . . ], my L. of Cashel's manor, when the said Richard maliciously took upon him with the assistance of one Eneas O'Morin to find out the Dr Cragh, and that the said Richard was for ever seen so fondly to go about such a matter which could never be by

<sup>1</sup> Uncertain reading.



him performed in respect that he was himself not only advertised of their attempt within 24 hours but also divers others of his sort, and also that there should never any such matters be moved but that they should thereof have intelligence, and that he bestowed that good counsel upon him not for his own sake but for his friends' sake. Whereby the archbishop and his associates Ulster's malice who are so far bent that they can never be seduced from papistry.

6. To manifest the archbishop the more untrue John Botts of Clonmel, an Englishman, had sure intelligence where the said Doctor was and could be apprehended, and thereof informed my L. of Cashel by letters requesting him in her Majesty's name to apprehend the said Doctor, who not only refused so to do but sent privately to Thomas McGraigh of the burgess in the Co. of Tipperary gent., the said Doctor's brother, and appointed him to have the Doctor out of the way, and told him of them that requested him to apprehend the Doctor; so that the said Botts was not only hindered for that but also others and especially his father-in-law and friends. So much as my L. of Cashel is the only man of all the world all seminaries Romish and papist do love as their only maintainer. Whereby his malice to her Majesty is to be considered.

7. My L. of Cashel's wife Any, his son Terence, his daughters yea and all his household servants, his tenants, followers, clerics, ministers, prelates and men in general are the greatest papists under the heavens, and from time to time permitted by my L. of Cashel to embrace the Romish laws from the which he would in no wise seduce them. Whereby his malice to her Majesty and zeal to the Romish religion may be considered.

8. The said John Botts hath a book containing matters of importance against my L. of Cashel, whom the said Richard humbly desireth to be sent for to have him give intelligence in that behalf and in article 6.

9. That about Lammas last past Richard Comyn and Piers his brother being very sure to find the traitor Dr Cragh passing by night in a certain place the said Piers and Richard sent one of their brethren, by name David Comyn, to Neal McGragh, the archbishop's brother, and Mathew Ryan his summoner commanding them in her Majesty's name to come very well appointed, and the said Piers and Richard were sure to hit upon a notorious piece of service as aforesaid, they, neglecting their duty and having no regard to any promise by them formerly made to the Lords of the Council, came not at the time prefixed but delayed it according their accustomed wont. And the said Piers and Richard being forward attempted to the face with some of their brethren where they saw five or six horsemen whereof two were very well appointed whereby for fear of their lives they durst not assault the company. And the said Neal and Mathew came after midnight with their nightcaps and hackneys with high pillions as though they rather seemeth to jest at the matter than to do any good, which breatheth great suspicion of their unwillingness and malice. For I will prove that they never sought the said com-

mission to the intent to do any good service but for the defence of her Majesty's enemies and to maintain their accustomed extortion and knavery. For I undertake and dare say it that they never travelled 100 miles either by day or night about the said service. Which thing evidently appeareth by their malicious preceedings, they having their commission a twelvemonth and more and they have done no service.

10. When the said Neal and Mathew would enterprise or go about any service they would send some boy before them privately to declare their intents and give notice of their coming; which thing shall be evidently proved and their malice utterly known.

11. When Mr. Phillip O'Kearney of Ballydonagh, chief of his nation, was in the town of Cashel about St. Martin's last the said Neal and Mathew saw before their eyes such a deal of seminary and Romish priests, yea and some of them that are comprehended in their commission, but they making money with them and speaking to them and bestowing their devotion upon them with a similitude of great love and friendship. All of which I saw with mine own eyes and gave me great occasion to think that they sought their commission more to lucre and to money the rather than to do good.

12. About Michaelmas 1591 Richard Comyn met Neal McGragh in Cahir and the treasurer newly come out of England. The said Richard bearing some good will to Neal thinking him to be a true servitor he gave him warning that, if he would repair to the borders of Cashel, he should be apprehended. And presently he went to Cashel and there was apprehended by his own procurement for no other cause but that the papists may have knowledge of the commission which then came from England. Which thing evidently proved his malice and unwillingness.

13. After the said Neal's apprehension the said Richard being his keeper he told him that he never procured the like commission and that he would rather see his death than ever apprehend Dr Cragh.

14. The said Mathew apprehends now and then some seminaries (when he wants money) and Romish priests, and to enlarge them again for bribes and for great sums of money thinking that, under pretence of the archbishop's favour, he may colour all these knavish pretences, and for that the papists durst not to complain of it. And by his commission he esteems it to be a private gain.

All the Articles and matters contained in this book are to be proved by me Richard Comyn versus my Lord archbishop of Cashel and his associates, witness my hand the 19 February 1592.

Richard Comyn

The means to prove the above informations against Milerus and his associates:

1. That the archbishop's man James Tobin be apprehended. That a warrant be sent to the sheriff of the Co. of Louth to apprehend James

O'Higin Ballyntallyn in the same county, sexton, to yield account before your Honours for the false invention devised between him the said Tobin and Eneas touching Dr Cragh at my last service.

2. That a commission be sent to Mr. Richard Ashfield, her Majesty's attorney in Munster, to examine all such witnesses as I will procure for and concerning my service.

3. That a commandment be sent to John Botts of Clonmel to send your Honours the book that he has produced against Milerus, and the like authority to the said attorney whom we know to be a singular protestant and a faithful subject.

4. That it may please your Honours to grant unto the said Richard authority to apprehend and bring before your Honours the said witnesses if they obstinately or willfully deny to declare their knowledges etc. before the said attorney and therein to be comprehended as well spiritual as temporal men.

63. *Additions to the informations made by Patrick Kearnye against Milerus Archbishop of Cashel and his associates unto whom he was sometimes clerk. 20 February 1592-3.*

(S.P.I., vol. 168, no. 80, C.S.P.I., 1592-6, p. 87.)

That Anye, wife of the said archbishop, and her adherents did offer Richard Comyn, under-sheriff of the Co. Cross of Tipperary, the living and prebendary of the new chapel in the diocese of Cashel or any other living amounting to the yearly value of £20 during his life to work some means to the increase of honour of my L. of Cashel before her Majesty and the Council of England. And so discoursing upon divers devices they concluded to write a letter over from the said Richard into England to his brother Piers Comyn, then attendant upon my L. of Cashel, declaring that a [. . .] of Romish Jesuits, doctors, seminaries, ambassadors and foreigners have invaded the country with papisticate indulgences, masses, processions, holy grains, hallowings and ceremonies, enclosed in Anye's other letter sent by the said Anye to the archbishop as though she were but a mere stranger to the same, to the end the said letter would be showed to her Majesty and the Council of England; not only pretending malice to pick out a fault for the state and Council of Ireland, but also manifesting my L. of Cashel's absence in so necessary a time to be no small hinderance to the whole realm; who, to make reformations thereof as it were upon his coming to Ireland, caused in the meanwhile to send to my L. Deputy and Council of Ireland the copy of the said letter under pretence of great gravity, with other letters not to pardon any manner of persons as touching foreigners or Spaniards, which, as many as were of the sort, were by the said Anye and her associates in my L. of Cashel's manors from time to time heartily entertained and cherished, who never thought in her heart to inform the Council of Ireland thereof to the end there should be present reformations herein



made. Whereby their forged malice to her Majesty may be considered by those pollyticke fetches [*sic*] of my L. of Cashel and his associates.

That the archbishop, as one maliciously bent to betray her Majesty's cause, lightly regarding his duty to her Highness nor his oath, told Piers Hacketh alias MacAndrine and Kyadigh O'Kallie that Brian O'Kearnye and his son Patrick Kearnye have informed him that the said Piers and Kyadigh were about to murder and betray his person, in hope thereby to spur the said Piers and Kyadigh forward to the hindrance of the said Brian and his son against whom they were before that, for old grudges as my Lord of Cashel knew notwithstanding that the said Brian did swear the contrary even in their own presence, sufficiently bent. And thereupon told to the said Hacketh and others, who did largely reveal it to notable papists, the courses attempted by the said Patrick to find out the traitor Dr Cragh, in hope that they should, as hindrance to the service and discredit to the said Patrick, reveal it, as some of them, and perchance all, did according his expectation. Whereby his malice to her Majesty and the hindrance of the service may openly appear.

That the archbishop, maliciously to fill the ears of the Council and State of Ireland with empty sounds void of substance, spared not to lay down fair plots and good devices to search out, for his bravorio's sake, the traitor Dr Cragh about Dublin and Co. Louth and Meath to make his name the greater, as though my Lord Chancellor, my Lord bishop of Meath and others had no regard of the performance of any the like service. And where the said Dr Cragh could be found within his diocese and jurisdiction, did rather cherish him from time to time with favour and furtherance than ever sought any true means to his apprehension. Whereby his malice to her Majesty, as a mocker of the laws and the state, may plainly appear.

As for manifestation of the disloyaly and malice of the archbishop he offered large livings, the best farm under him and sufficient rewards to the said Patrick Kearnie for to swear and depose, as often as need should require, that he saw Dr Cragh either in the house of Redmond Everade of Fyderth esquire, O'Kearnie of Ballydwagh or my L. of Donnboine, whereunto the said Patrick answered that he could not in conscience do so for that he never saw the man neither with them nor in any place elsewhere, who replied that the same should be acceptable before God for that he was himself fully assured of his being with them, and as for the world that he would compass the matter in such a sort as the said Patrick should be thereunto compelled afar off, as though of himself nothing willing, to give such intelligence. Whereby his malice etc. To the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland:

Where your suppliant Patrick Kearney, for her Majesty's advantage, has ministered particularities to Milerus archbishop of Cashel unto whom he was sometimes clerk, and such a one as he could in any honest man frame to do himself and her Majesty's service; until he inspired him to malice, whereby your suppliant perceived his disloyalty to her Highness

and forwardness to perform in his deed that which in his word he desireth most to light upon, as the more manifest may appear by the exclamations of Richard Comyn whom the said archbishop have appointed most maliciously to service where he had no mind of performance. Your suppliant therefore in all humble sort desireth your honourable favour, even for God's cause and his loyalty to his prince, to be so far extended towards the speedy consideration of his means to bring his informations into perfection as is laid down underneath; and thereupon to send letters by your suppliant with expedition to my L. of Ormond to the tenor in the said means written, with other letters to himself and his father Bryen Kearney whereby they may not be interrupted either in body or goods in their service by the archbishop nor associates who essayed every day by divers means to win your suppliant for large rewards on his side, and is therefore so heavy an adversary to your suppliant that all his endeavour to cross and hinder him, in whatsoever he may, shall not fail even to the hazard of your suppliant's life except he be by your Lordship helped and favoured in his lawful causes. So God shall he, as bounden by duty, incessantly pray.

Hereafter follow the means to bring the information of Patrick Kearnye against Milerus archbishop of Cashel and his associates effectually to pass unto whom the said Patrick was sometimes clerk.

That the archbishop's body be separated from his wife and men and especially from Richard Power, sheriff, and Piers Hackett, until the matters be examined for her Majesty's advantage; for, as long as he be amongst them or they to deal for him, a thing almost impossible it is to discover his malice, who hath as many sinister shifts as he hath words to utter.

Secondly to write earnestly to the Earl of Ormond and Ossory desiring him in her Majesty's name, though he be a great friend to the archbishop, to call before him all manner of persons as well noblemen, freeholders as also others of the meanest sort as I will severally name, and such as will stand upon points them to apprehend or send for them by a protection of certain days from his Honour to be examined in his presence of the interrogatories I will minister, before whom the most part of my proofs both for fear of his greatness and his loyalty to her Majesty durst not declare anything otherwise than truth, and such other commissioners for his assistance therein as to your Honour and the Council shall seem good with expedition, so that one of them be an Irishman to exort my witnesses of three special things, first of the fear of God, secondly of their duty to her Majesty, and lastly of the penalty of the statute of perjury. And upon examination of every particular matter to return them in writing to your Honour.

Thirdly it is most necessary for the better perfection of the service, in respect that the sheriff's officers and [...] part of the county of Tipperary are the archbishop's sworn friends and allies either allured by friendship or procured by fear or favour, to desire my L. of Ormond

by earnest letters to charge and command his sheriff of the liberty of the county of Tipperary, sub poena, to apprehend not only the bodies of Nyell McGragh and Mathew Ryan, traitors, and them to send to the Castle of Dublin the one always separated from the other whereby they shall not confer together, but also all such other persons as the said Kearnye shall name and appoint for her Majesty's advantage; and to appoint some trusty man for the apprehension of such of them as are within the county Cross of Tipperary for that I repose no trust in Mr. Richard Power high sheriff of the same, who already neglected his duty to her Majesty for favour to the said archbishop in respect that he, of malice, procured that office for him.

Fourthly to make an inventory of the goods of the said Nyell and Mathew which will surmount to the value of £500 str. to her Majesty's advantage, and thereof to return a duplicate to your Honour.

All which, together with the rest of mine informations for her Majesty's advantage, with your honourable favour and furtherance I undertake only by these means to make manifest and privy against the archbishop of Cashel and his associates.

In witness whereof I have hereunto annexed my hand the day and year aforesaid etc. Every day expecting your honourable determination herein.

Patrick Kearnye

1. As a principal and chief advantage reserved in his traines [*sic*] and tablets against my L. Deputy for the granting of a protection (if he should hereafter in any dealings encroach him) to a seminary priest called Sir James Brenagh alias Walsh of late come out of Spain with an abundance of letters, riches and indulgences, by virtue of which protection he useth what religion fitteth him best, Milerus offered £20 for to prove that Sir James to have celebrated one mass. Whereof the said Kearnye, finding him readier to bestow his money in that way than for the finding out of the said arch-traitor, promised among his other travels to procure sufficient proof for the same. And in part of payment of the said £20, agreed upon before Mr. Richard Power who knew not Milerus's secret meaning, Kearnye received £4. Whereby the said Milerus's malice to her Majesty may etc.

2. To the like purpose and effect he appointed the said Kearnye to learn what money Sir James bestowed upon any of the L. Deputy's men to be a mean for the obtaining of the said protection, which was, as he supposed, £20 to Sir Geoffrey Fenton.

3. In his travels Kearnye did learn that Sir James, priest, with other seminaries, have celebrated their masses with the said mass monger Any, wife to the said Milerus, in one of his manors called Ballymackie, and hereof informed Milerus and his father Bryen O'Kearnye who charged him and Power the sheriff to apprehend Sir James in her Majesty's name with being [. . .] between Milerus and his wife. Private intelligence was



sent by some way or other to Sir James not only of his accuser but also to be out of the [. . .]. Whereby his disloyalty shall etc.

4. The said Sir James, priest, was sending his man Thomas Brenagh to Spain with certain provisions, who is a notable papist, and as it is supposed in the affairs of Any by whom he was maintained to school in Ormond at her own proper cost and charges. Whereby etc.

5. Milerus, as one maliciously bent, has revealed the secret of the course attempted, of his invention, by the said Kearnye unto him whom of all the world Kearnye did most fear to procure his hindrance, as doubtless he did in making his name known; so that no policy shall ever after prevail in Ireland, viz. to Piers Hackett alias MacAndryne, whom Milerus knew to be a fit mate, both for old grudges to the said Kearnye's father and to pleasure those among whom Kearnye was sent, largely to disclose the same. Whereby Milerus's malice and disloyalty to her Majesty shall be manifest.

6. Milerus, of his further malice, has sent for the Lords of Donnboyne whom he did charge in the said books with divers articles of high treason. And to the end there should no matter be sprung or procured that would, in time to come, breed any hatred betwixt them and their successors, have entered so far in amity, league and friendship with him that with divers protestations, swearings and double oaths he made a vow that he never did him any harm, neither will do his life enduring. Whereby his malice do not only appear but his perjury.

7. In this and all the agreements following, to colour their dissembling malice with her Majesty the better, Milerus and Richard Power maliciously called others to witness that they did not mean to agree in any of her Majesty's causes but in peculiar matter, in hope thereby to avoid the danger of the law, whereby her Highness's causes should so slide away out of sight as grounded upon no sure foundation for want of good will to prosecute them. Whereby his malice to her Majesty etc.

8. By virtue of that agreement a contract of matrimony was moved betwixt the archbishop's daughter called Gyles Cragh and Theobald Butler of Darrolowsyane's son, and how, notwithstanding the said Theobald being by him charged of high treason, the contract was not only for the most part agreed upon but also their friendship so precisely confirmed with as double oaths and sure protestations as aforesaid. Whereby his malice etc.

9. Mr. John Butler, brother to the L. of Donnboyne, being also charged by Milerus of high treason, is not only his sworn gossip of old but also their friendship henceforward is in as sure sort confirmed by oath as aforesaid. Whereby his malice etc.

10. Piers Butler, brother to the same, who is in the like sort by Milerus charged of high treason and whom he doth of all the world in show hate and fear, is so familiar and conversant with him that he comes to his house without any company. Whereby his malice etc.

Hereafter followeth those of the meanest sort with whom the said

Milerus made compositions and agreements for money and bribes, notwithstanding being charged by him of high treason in the said book etc.

Richard O'Kearnye, who was by Milerus charged of high treason and whose living he promised to this Kearnye for performance of certain serving, is now by him called O'Kearnye viz. chief of that name for the sum of £35 and a principal nagge, and their friendship henceforward as surely confirmed as aforesaid. Whereby his malice etc.

Milerus caused an order of perpetual agreement to pass betwixt his summoner Mathew Ryan and Edmond O'Kearnye, notwithstanding the two have charged the said Edmond in the said books of high treason, and also the said Mathew being in other sort charged by Edmond of felony and treason. Whereby all their peculiar matters were one, both parties not only quite claimed and agreed but also henceforward made true friends and Edmond fined to Mathew in £3. Whereby Milerus's malice etc.

Other particularities against Milerus L. Archbishop of Cashel:

1. It is to be considered that his wife the mass monger, his sons, daughters and all their men, followers, tenants and family are the greatest papists in Ireland, as I will hereafter name and prove; and where he wanted the affection to make them conformable to the injunctions, being to him the dearest and nearest to be commanded, it proceeds from his disloyalty and good liking of the old Romish laws from the which he would not constrain them to alter, thinking his own self person in the shadow of a false habit to be sufficient to hold them all excused. Or if it be a disability, it proves an argument, a *minore ad maius*, that, where he cannot exhort those of his own to embrace the true religion, he will never persuade the whole multitude, so that he must needs be unworthily termed 'pastor gregis' in his own diocese.

2. In proof whereof that Mr. Charles, priest, bishop O'Boyl an Ulster born, bishop O'Huonyne also an Ulster, with certain other peculiar seminaries are always celebrating their masses, as Sir John Wall priest, Sir William Trohie priest, Sir James Brenagh priest, Sir Cornell priest from time to time to Milerus's wife, to his son Terence, to his daughters Gyles and An, to his brother Nyell, his summoner Mathew Ryan and their associates. Whereby his malice etc.

3. Milerus procured a general commission from the Council of England for his brother Nyell and his summoner Mathew Ryan, notorious papists, for the apprehension of certain traitors, who maliciously, where they hear any assembly of the traitors in their said commission named to have their meeting, do send warning before them to that place by some person not known to any of the assembly, so that the said traitors do run away, very much beholden to the said Nyell and Mathew, who, after their scuttering, are wont in great majesty to make earnest and straight searching, and openly show their commissions to the end that every man should beware and of them think very well, so that they

betray her Majesty and the state, for doing whereof Milerus their master do never find fault with them. Whereby his and their malice etc.

4. Piers Comyn and Richard Comyn have appointed Nyell and Mathew to come in their best harness at a certain hour where they were assured to meet Dr Cragh and his associates, to which they maliciously refused until the appointed time was past and the service lost. So that their malice etc.

5. Mathew Ryan, going with some malicious matter of his master to England, having about him a copy of his commission, and being upon the sea in danger of drowning he did not only break the same into pieces and cast it overboard but also used very opprobrious words to her Majesty, renouncing her Highness, her commission and the benefit thereof his life enduring; for the which Milerus hath indicted two of my L. of Ormond's men, affirming them to have procured Mathew so to do. Until upon the examination of certain passengers in that ship produced as witnesses before Sir G. Fenton the contrary was not only proved but also that he did so voluntarily without the enticement of any. Whereby his malice etc.

6. That of the accustomed favour by Milerus always extended to seminary papists he admitted in the parish of Meegorbane in the diocese of Cashel a notorious priest called Sir John O'Gyanane for the space of seven or nine years without coming in his sight but from time to time giving bribes to Milerus's wife. Whereby etc.

7. There resteth not at this instant in all his diocese of Cashel four common prayer books of the Injunctions, or where any be it is never perused, to the great prejudice of her Majesty's laws, as proceeding from his great malice and disloyalty.

8. That, in all his time, he did never constitute with orders four ministers, by reason he would allow them no living, for that the principal vicarages, parsonages and livings in all his diocese are in the hands of his wife the massmonger and his five sons, so that the poor parishioners are undone for want of knowledge of the word of God, and all their churches decayed. Whereby his malice etc.

9. That the archtraitor Dr Cragh was showed by a gentleman unto the said massmonger Aney, to Nyell and to Mathew at a certain day in Clonmel, who refused to apprehend him. Whereby their malice etc.

10. That his men do say that his son Mr. Terence refused to marry my L. Chancellor's daughter, between whom as they said a contract was moved, for that she is not a catholic as he is.

11. To manifest furthermore the malice and dissimulation of Milerus he wrote a letter, as it were, from his wife to my L. Chancellor desiring his Honour to be a mean that Milerus, her husband, should not use her son Terence with so hard a hand as always he doth, meaning his religion though not expressed, and caused his son Terence privately to write the



same again and to deliver it to my L. Chancellor. The which whether he did or not, upon sight of the first copy which shall be hereafter showed, his malice shall appear.

12. There be five special vices used by my L. of Cashel as customs far unmeet for the grave qualities and sage degrees of so great a personage as followeth:

Firstly he is a common drunkard and carouser which is the root of divers bad vices.

Secondly he is a whore monger, for he had a concubine during his continuance in England.

Thirdly he is an open perjurer in all his dealings.

Fourthly he is in jealousy with his wife for certain misreports heard and reported from her during his being in England.

Fifthly he is an open gamester with mean and common carrughes and gamesters and not with them of his peers.

13. The massmonger Any had some private seminary priests or bishops celebrating a mass unto her last Christmas Day. The which to prove Kearnye doth undertake.

Particularities against Richard Power sheriff of the Co. Cross of Tipperary:

1. He neglected his duty to her Majesty in not apprehending the body of Sir James Brenagh, priest, after intelligence had of the matter whereof he was accused; but drank wine with other delicatts [*sic*] in his company at a banquet in Fethard; and either for money or for his familiarity with my L. of Cashel's wife did not execute his office, being before in her Majesty's name charged to apprehend him.

2. To colour the same with malice he caused my L. of Cashel to write a strict commandment to Bryen O'Kearney, who found fault with him for not apprehending the said priest, willing him to apprehend the body of the said Sir James, after warning had from the mass monger Any or some of her associates to be out of the way. Which warrant is ready to be showed. Whereby his disloyalty may appear.

3. That he sat in an order to agree betwixt my L. of Cashel and Mr. Richard O'Kearney, whom he knew to have been charged by my L. of Cashel of high treason, taking witness very maliciously that he dealt not in her Highness's causes but in particular matters; yet, my L. of Cashel's and the said Power's appetites satisfied, her Highness's causes could have no success. Whereby their great malice to her Majesty in these matters may be considered.

4. That he sat in an order between Mathew Ryan and Edmond O'Kearney whom he knew interchangeably the one to have charged the other with high treason and felony, and at the procurement of my L. of Cashel, though being otherwise of others requested, made them friends for ever and fined the said Edmond to the said Mathew in £3 str., abetting her Majesty's causes, yet after the best sort falsely excusing himself in her Majesty's behalf as aforesaid. Whereby etc.

5. His wife, his mother and all his daughters with their families are as great papists as any in Ireland, and by him from time to time admitted to embrace that course.

6. If Gylleduffe Comyn alias Ennstace Comyn and his sons Piers and Richard, and Piers Hackett of Rathmacartie alias McAndryne do not perform to her Majesty service of great importance I have particularities with sufficient proofs against them.

7. It is to be considered at my L. of Cashel's late coming to the term what mind he hath to prosecute any of the great matters by him in his books laid down for her Majesty's advantage together with his agreements in that behalf already made.

It is not of forgetfulness that I have not laid down proofs against every particularities in this book mentioned, but reserving that for a better time. For that I offer my person, life and service, with her Highness's favourable furtherence, to prove all and singular the contents of this book and other great matters in time for her Majesty's advantage, and that with expedition if the means be procured by my L. Deputy and the Council as I, with reason, shall require. And so for want of opportunity hereof I make an end.

Patricke Kearnye

To the right Honourable the L. Deputy and Council of Ireland.

May it please your honourable Lordships that, where your suppliant Patrick Kearney sometime to the archbishop of Cashel clerk, do undertake for her Majesty's advantage, with your favourable furtherence, to prove all and singular the contents of this book to be true, he therefore mostly humbly beseecheth your Lordships, even of your accustomed favour to causes of equity, so much the rather the same to accept for that it is not presented by a suspected person that never enjoyed the benefit of a pardon or protection nor enticeth hereunto by any grudge, envy or malice, but altogether inclined to discover the disloyalty of a false friar between whom and a faithful subject there resteth no small difference. And also to manifest his own loyalty to her Majesty the wealespringe [*sic*] in whom, under God, consisteth his only hope to be furthered and defended not only against the subtleties and abundance of gold and silver of the said archbishop but also against those with whom he entered in league, which he would never but faintly accuse of the great causes by himself already moved except he were thereunto by your suppliant procured, who, for that and other knowledge of him by the said archbishop given, must abandon that country. In doing whereof his diligence to be well employed in the performance of this and other services shall well witness the comfort your Honours will do to a faithful subject, and his hearty prayers to God in whose name he committed this to your honourable view etc.

The disloyalty, subtleties and malice of Milerus archbishop of Cashel

ministered in particular against him and his associates for her Majesty's advantage by Patricke Kearnye Fitz Bryen sometime unto him clerk.

1. That immediately after his coming from England with her Majesty's gracious letters and the Council's there directed to the right honourable Sir William Fitzwilliam L. Deputy and the Council of Ireland not only in his favour but also for the augmentation of his livings, he did, rather of malice than of good will to perform any service though the causes by him moved were good, minister books of great importance containing divers points, particularities and articles of high treason against the L. of Donnboyne, his two brethren Mr. John Butler and Mr. Piers Butler, Theobald Butler of Darrolowskane, Mr. Richard O'Kearnye now chief of that name, Edmond Kearnye his brother, with whom in general, notwithstanding the premises, he confirmed friendship, with some for money, with others for divers considerations proceeding from his disloyalty to her Majesty as hereafter shall appear. And the said book with other great causes and fair means by him and Mr. Richard Power invented to bring the said service with expedition effectually to pass he delivered to my L. Deputy to the end the weightiness of so many great matters, together with the goodness of his sound and new wrought devices, should in sight appear great and of sufficient force to procure a favour with her Highness and the Council of England and pick a thank with my L. Deputy and the Council of Ireland for so ripe manifestations of his fervency of his [. . .] to employ his diligence, though in substance faint, in the performance of such great causes for her Majesty's advantage. From the doing whereof he maliciously retired back in changing his humours at the persuasion of the massmonger Anye his wife and her confederates, and also being of himself led and inclined to disloyalty by a cankered guilty conscience.

2. As further manifestation of his fervency in prosecuting the said service and speedy finding out of the archtraitor Dr Cragh, though the contrary shall be manifested, he procured in [. . .] the said Patrick Kearnye for large offers, rewards and livings to go in the habit of a papist to all them aforesaid and others as it is in his [. . .] laid down; and showed the said policy by him invented to my L. Deputy and some of the Council, in whose presence, for the further procurement of the said Kearnye, thereunto he promised him of his own money £20 in hand to be disposed among the seminaries as well for masses, indulgences, dispensations as well for charges to transport over into Spain by which course the secrecy of [. . .] is known. But after the sealing of the patent, supposing all things to have fallen out according appearances, upon his return to Cashel, after [. . .] made with his wife the massmonger and her associates, began with certain bye-ways, far-fetched words and sore sighs to dissuade the said Kearnye from his begun attempt, being with himself sufficiently satisfied if by his subtleties poor Kearnye were discouraged and so made an instrument to incur the blame of all the motions by Milerus himself made. And finding the said Kearnye too forward in his enterprise he refused to give him the said £20 notwithstanding the said Kearnye's



father offered to enter in bonds for the redelivery unto him again of the said £20 if it were not disposed to her Majesty's double advantage, especially if he did not hit the mark he was appointed to shoot at to find out all such papists as were ready to transport over unto Spain so that the ship and all should be forfeited to her Highness, to the which he did not consent. Whereby his malice and disloyalty to her Majesty shall be manifested.

64. *A book received from Piers Comyn the 9th March 1592 containing sundry articles against the Archbishop of Cashel. Also another book received from Edmond Fleming of Cashel with other parts concerning the said bishop.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 168, no. 81, C.S.P.I., 1592-6, p. 87.)

1. Milerus L. archbishop of Cashel wrote over a letter from England in April last by his summoner Mathew Ryan commanding his wife upon sight of his letter to burn all such letters as she knew herself according as he hath formerly written unto her. And that he feareth nothing himself but that the said letters should be seen or found. See that you have no meeting or dealing with him that you know viz. D. C., and command him to shun all that country, and see that he be conveyed away in such sort that he may not be found in any wise, for the Ch. of the Council hath great seeking after him. And when he is conveyed away let Neale and Mathew be earnest in seeking him out, and be busy up and down to look him in such sort as they shall wear out the time until I come over myself. And as soon as you peruse this letter tear it to pieces, for I am fully resolved that the L. Deputy will make diligent search in our place in hope to find out that man as I am informed by some of my friends. Whereby I understand by their sleights that they intend rather to shun him than to bring him to the law according their promise as hereafter shall appear.

2. To publish the great zeal and love that he beareth to the Romish religion he kept a schoolmaster named Mr. Hussey, a notorious papist, to instruct, learn and bring up his children in papistry in Cashel and in Ormond within half a mile to his chiefest house there where there were such a number of seminaries and priests celebrating masses to him, his wife and children. Whereby it is evident that he is a notorious papist, and hath nothing but dissimulation and counterfeiting devices which he doth use for to maintain his living.

Particularities and articles ministered by Piers Comyn of Onskyeaghe in the Cross of Tipperary, gent., against Milerus L. archbishop of Cashel for the discovery of his malice towards her Majesty and the State of Ireland and England.

3. Milerus, at all times during his stay in England, did bear such hatred, malice and grudge to my L. Treasurer of England, who is thought there the father of justice, and to my L. Deputy that he never failed, as

often leisure did yield him opportunity, to curse ever with sore and hateful coniuracions [*sic*] the bodies and souls of them both, and their lives to shorten upon this earth with decrease of honour and dignity, to the end they should not cross himself in his lawful<sup>1</sup> doings who could not otherwise but during both their lives stand in danger and jeopardy not to be quiet at rest nor at ease being so scrupulous and inquisitive to scan upon his religion and manner of living.

4. It shall be proved manifestly that Milerus did at all times know where Dr Cragh lay, harboured and dwelled, and that he did send him money, clothes and all other necessities for the space of five years together after the end of the last wars in Munster, and that they were great friends.

5. For the better proof of their friendship as aforesaid I desire that forthwith, for her Majesty's advantage, his trunks, closets and privy places may be searched, where I doubt not that certain letters of indulgence and dispensations granted by the said Doctor Cragh unto him and his wife shall be found, with my own assistance to certify where the said trunks be kept for they be divided asunder in divers places with divers other letters, which will manifest his malice and disloyalty etc.

6. To prosecute his malice to my L. Deputy he wrote over to his wife and her associates that they should learn out such foreigners and other unlawful people as the L. Deputy should entertain with favour or receive into her Majesty's letters of protection or pardon, or permit for money or bribes to transport over into foreign countries, or agree with them for any of her Majesty's causes, or anything else against the laws. The same, as often as it should fall out, to write up in volumes and reserve them for his coming to Ireland, in hope to deal with him as he did with Sir John Perrott, if, in case he were so heavy an adversary, to discourse of him as he was of old.

7. Milerus has entered in his books against the L. Deputy, with as many other matters as his adherents and confederates could gather in Ulster and in all other places in Ireland, that he received for money and reward into her Majesty's protection a notorious seminary Romish priest called by name Sir James Brenagh, being come a general vicar out from Spain and Rome to infect the country with masses, indulgences, holy grains and other ceremonies which he from time to time used by virtue of the said protection.

8. One Sir Terrelagh,<sup>2</sup> a Romish priest and an Ulsterman born, being in 1591 come out of Rome with bulls and letters of indulgences, being apprehended by the Mayor of the city of Rochell in France who sent him to her Majesty to be examined of the causes of his travels, my L. Treasurer sent him to my L. archbishop of Cashel to be examined, who, instead of such due examination, embraced all his causes and news

<sup>1</sup> The reading is clear, but the sense seems to demand 'unlawful'.

<sup>2</sup> This is the Turlough O'Kynai mentioned in no. 54.

so far with an extraordinary favour that he did not only omit to examine him saving in certain questions and answers which he did himself lay down unto him aforehand as a plot, but also procured letters of passport together with charges for the seminaries from the L. Treasurer to transport hither into Ireland, where he is always in Ulster every day dedicated to our Lady giving indulgences and forgiveness of all sins to as many as resorteth unto him, renouncing her Majesty's laws and the state of the realm. Whereby the said archbishop's zeal to the Romish laws and favour to such seminaries may be considered.

9. Milerus wrote over with the said Romish seminaries letters written in Irish to O'Donnell, to O'Neill's sons and others rejoicing for the escape of their captains from the Castle of Dublin, and desiring them in all friendly sort to certify him by writing if they were helped or furthered by my L. Deputy's favour to make that escape, which if they were that he would himself procure letters of pardon for them and either of them for to give intelligence thereof to the Council of England.

10. That the said archbishop wrote a letter in Irish from England to John O'Hifferran of Gronell desiring him of all friendship to procure his brother Mortagh Liagh to affirm, swear, depose and with his oath to witness all the informations by him made against him to be lies and maliciously invented of malice at the procurement of my L. Deputy, for the which he would not only procure his pardon but also reward him during his life to his double contentment. Whereby his shame in procuring men to lie contrary to the fear of God may not only appear but also his disloyalty to her Majesty.

11. The said archbishop hath entered certain articles of treason against Richard O'Kearney, of Ballydowagh, chief of his nation, and his brethren, who, little regarding his duty and his promise made, did compound and agree with O'Kearney and his brethren for £35 and a good hackney conditionally that he would not enter against them any of the said articles, and that they would be friends for ever again. This agreement was passed within this month. Whereby it signifies that he is more willing to fill his hungry bac[. . .] than to do any good service for her Majesty.

12. The archbishop, seeing in England one William Bourck of Cowligh within the county of Tipperary, kernagh, assaulted by hard fortune even to his great wants, appointed his man Piers Comyn to speak to the said kernagh and procure him for money to swear and depose upon his book oaths to prove such declarations as my L. of Cashel would procure him unto, whereunto the poor kernagh consented and was brought before the Earl of Ormond and Mr. Patrick Crosbie and others, under whose hand as witness of his informations Bourck did precisely swear that one Mortagh Liagh in Ireland, who made party against my L. of Cashel, requested him to assist him thereunto and to invent lies and malice, who refused so to do, answering that he never knew any disloyalty in the archbishop, but always found him true and



faithful, so that my L. Deputy was thereof informed. Whereby his malice may most shamefully appear not only to her Majesty but also, which is most grievous of all, to procure a poor creature to lie by so great a spiritual personage who rewarded him for a little money and some old clothes.

13. That the said archbishop, knowing the malice and disloyalty of his summoner Mathew Ryan and his brother Neyle McGraich, two notorious fellows and papists, to be so large and great as could not in his absence be defended or maintained, procured a commission from the Council of England for the apprehension of certain traitors and seminaries, as he affirmed, but in very deed rather to colour and defend their malice than of set purpose to put the same in execution, reasoning and discoursing with them of the shortness of the time wherein he and they could, by virtue of that commission, shift for a certain space to defend themselves under pretence of service and not to hinder their friends who would hereafter stand them in good stead, but to be always in great earnest and diligent in sight of his adversaries to hit the mark unto them in the said commission appointed even their laboursome charges and travail, whereby they should not be altogether found too much faynty [*sic*] by his adversaries, but to wear out the time with credit in both hands as far as could be possible, which they have ever since put in due execution according his expectations. Whereby his and their malice etc.

14. To publish his double hand dealing and that he hath no mind to instruct or preach the word of God he has no preacher, teacher, minister (nor no church or chapel repaired) that would teach or preach the word of God but five or six poor papist priests who can scarce read their old mass books, and they can speak no word of English or Latin, neither they have no maintainence or keeping from him but what they get for baptising of children according to Romish order. But all the livings are reserved betwixt him and the massmonger his wife and his children, which is sufficient to prove his excess covetousness and the little regard that he hath of the people that are under him in his diocese. In proof hereof he prayeth a commission to search the said archbishop's treasurer, his chanters and the same few papist priests and the rest, he will undertake to find no other book about them but mass books, ortulus, officium beate Marie and such other ceremonies and reservations whereunto the said arch. and his associates are altogether inclined.

15. For further proof of his double hand dealing the L. Chancellor of Ireland wrote into England requesting him to bestow the treasureship of Cashel, which came of late to his hands, upon a good preacher. He, not minded to have any of that profession or of any knowledge that would minister or preach the gospel to be so near him, returneth his answer to the L. Chancellor and saith that it was formerly granted, which answer was untrue, for then he sent over a patent to one Dermod Ultegh who can speak neither English or Latin but more like a kernagh

than a prelate. Which living is worth £60 by the year, but he gives the said priest but £4 reserving the rest to himself. Which thing doth signify the double hand dealing of such a dissimulator.

16. The said archbishop, instead of learned ministers, hath a great deal of wild kearne from Ulster who be robbers of people, murderers and ravishers of women. These be his disciples and them that he hath most delight in of all the world. Which thing proves his malice and unconstancy before God and man.

17. About all Holland-tide last the archbishop's brother Neale, who has two commissions from the Council of England, met with Piers Comyn who, reasoning with Neale about his commission, told him that he was like to win discredit for his brother and to give account for his delays. Neale answered that he knew at that instant where the said traitor lay and in whose castle. Piers told him that the soldiers were hard by and in continual garrison in the county of Tipperary who, upon sight of his commission, would set upon the castle and bring forth the traitor in despite of any man. Whereunto Neale replied that he would not enterprise the matter before his brother would come out of England. Which proves their unwillingness to proceed in the said service.

18. That one Gilleduff begg, William FytzGarrett of Lyskyvin sub-sheriff of the county of Tipperary's man, came to Neale McGraigh to Cammus and told him that one Sir Taig O'Fahy, a notorious seminary and one in chieftest request with the traitor Dr Cragh, was coming in a certain solitary way having nobody in his company but his boy, and that he hath about him some letters newly come out of Spain and Rome. The said Neale, as one altogether unwilling, sent one to the said seminary and commanded him to shun that way, and to beware of that man ever again and that he was a promoter and a bad man. Whereupon the said Sir Taig caused his master to banish the said Gilleduff begg from him. Wherefore I pray that their delays and dissimulation in this service that they promised to the lords of the Council of England may be brought to account, where it shall be published that the said traitor can declare more matters against themselves than upon any in Ireland, and that, while they have their commission and liberty they will watch him so well that he shall not be taken by any good subject.

The means to prove all those articles against Milerus L. Archbishop of Cashel.

1. That a commission be granted and sent to the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, or to any of the Council of Munster, or to any two of the justices of peace of the county of Tipperary for the examination of witnesses.

2. That the said Piers may have a commission to bring before them any of his witnesses if they willfully deny to come of themselves, which thing they dare not declare against him if he be not committed.

3. That I may have a warrant to bring before your Honour all their

mass books and vestments that I can find, with the archbishop's papist priests which he keeps instead of ministers.

All the matters and articles in this book I undertake to prove for her Majesty's advantage against Milerus L. archbishop and his brother Neale McGraighe, praying nothing but justice and equity against their great sums of gold and silver, horses and hawks, and such other jewels as they have.

Witness my hand the 26 February 1592.

Pyers Comyn

1. When the said L. archbishop was in England of late he [. . .] every day before the Lords of the Council his supplication desiring them to dispatch him into Ireland, and there made divers promises to perform and accomplish great services in a short time after his arrival in Ireland upon the traitor Dr Cragh and upon some other lords and gentlemen of the nobility of Ireland, and notwithstanding, within these five weeks he agreed with all the lords and gentlemen, and became their sworn brother with divers other protestations of friendship as conclusion of marriages and such other like, thinking by these devices to deceive the Council of Ireland and England, promising service by him and his associates these two years past and nothing performed. Whereby they think by these sleights and by their great money and livings to defend their bad dealings.

2. The said archbishop, Mr. Power and myself invented a plot of late at Allewallaner, having nobody in counsel of this device but ourselves and my brother who was chosen to go from his six children, his wife and family to hazard himself into such painful travail to keep company with one Eneas O'Moryn who promised to find the said traitor and the maintainers of him in Meath and in the county of Louth. This notwithstanding, the said Milerus sent privy news about the country to his friends and specially to one Sir Donoghe O'Cahasy who is vicar general to the said traitor and dwelled in Ossory where he has a house in a great wood, whereunto the said archbishop's son Terence doth always report and do from time to time give him intelligence of all such as goeth about the execution of this service.

3. This Sir Donoghe O'Cahasy is the key of all evil and one of the chief counsellors of the invasion and evil, and he is so much in credit with the traitor Dr Cragh that when he is in Meath or the county of Louth there can no man come from Munster to speak with the said traitor without he has a sure token from Sir Donoghe. And when he cometh to Munster there can none of the said countries come to speak with him without he hath a sure token as aforesaid. And this Sir Donoghe is kept, maintained and relieved by the said L. archbishop and his associates; and it was his own device to [. . .] him there to watch the said traitor knowing the L. of Upper Ossory to be his own special friend and



that no one in his country will inform anything against him. And his son Terence is commonly with this Sir Donoghe and is kept by his said father with double allowance. Whereby your Honour may consider the malice and disloyalty of this man. And as long as he can wear out the time by means, sleights and shifts devised between him and three or four murdering fellows which he fosters only to deceive the state, and while they have their protection from time to time they will never end any good service. Wherefore I pray your Honour that, if they do not accomplish their promises by a certain time, they may have no more dealings to trouble the state.

This is to be proved by me.

Piers Comyn

1. It shall be manifestly proved that Milerus, his brother Neale and his summoner Mathew Ryan did continually send powder, lead and much wine and aquavita to the Earl of Desmond, Redmond Bourke, Fitz Theobald of Muskrie and to Patrick Purcell in their last rebellion in Munster, which by his malice shall appear. And the parties that were messengers are pardoned now, and they will come before his face to prove this to be true.

2. For the more proof the said archbishop doth always continue his old friendship with the said Redmond and Patrick and doth bestow upon them this day horses and other gifts, and that they both be the greatest papists in all Munster, and by God he loves them the better notwithstanding his counterfeit dissimulation.

These two articles shall be proved by me.

Richard Comyn

*Endorsed:* Received from Richard Comyn the 9 March 1592-93.

65. *Particularities ministered for her Majesty's advantage by Piers Hackett of Rathnekartie, gent., for the discovery of the malice shifted by Milerus L. archbishop of Cashel to prevent and encroach not only the plot invented by the said Piers for the finding out of the traitor Dr Cragh but also all other services that were expected to have been performed by the said Piers and others.*

(S.P.I., vol. 168, no. 82, C.S.P.I., 1592-6, p. 87.)

1. The said Piers privately brought, upon the 1st or 2nd of January last, one Keidigh O'Kelly of Cyllteynain, who was not only a brother-in-law of the said traitor's brother but also was very well acquainted and allied among all the associates of the said traitor, to the hill of Killoghe the said archibhop's manor to search out in all suspected places the said Dr Cragh with such instructions and plots as the said Piers had laid down. The said archbishop, to prevent and make the same in all places known, appointed his brother Nyell and his harper Gillpatrick Oge with

half a dozen kern of notable papists to meet the said Piers and Keidigh the self same night as they were returning from the said hill, which, according the said Milerus's expectation, they met with the drawing of swords and the clapping of targets with all the rest of their warlike [. . .] to assault the said Piers, who with the drawing of his sword did chose rather to join with their [. . .] skirmish than openly to make known the said [. . .] lest they, being aforehand acquainted [. . .] told in meeting and assemblies in all the country that the said Keidigh was driven by the means of the said Hackett not only to reveal all the intelligences against my L. of Donnboyne and others but also in my L. archbishop's country and other places in the habit of a papist to find out the traitor Dr Cragh. Whereby the said Keidigh was not only, in all places going amongst his dearest friends, hated, but also the service prevented and lost to the undoing of the like plot ever again in Ireland.

2. The said Kiedigh did learn out in his travels that the said traitor was at that ime harboured at the city of Waterford, and, informing my L. of Cashel thereof, he essayed to repair thither where there [was] such a caveat sent before him by the said Milerus or his associates that the service was not only prevented and lost but he in jeopardy of his life.

3. In his compositions and agreements privately made with my L. of Donnboyne he told him with oath that he never charged him with any matters but what was laid down by his Lordship's followers and chiefest of requests to whom he could not otherwise but give hearing for her Majesty's advantage, and that if the said Piers Hackett and Kiedigh were cut out of the way or after some sort seduced that my L. of Donnboyne needeth no longer fear the disturbance of any. Whereby his affection to prevent the service appeareth.

4. To disgrace the said Piers Hackett the said archbishop informed my L. Deputy that they went about to betray and murder his person, and they fugitives to run into England and other places for their refuge, requesting my L. Deputy's letters to apprehend them. Whereby his prevention of the service appeareth.

5. For his further intent to encroach that service one Richard Power privately came to the Kiedigh and told him that such informations were made against him, advising him in friendly sort, seeing the end of his protection drew near at hand, to escape and run away, only of set purpose to discourage the said Kiedigh with sudden fear from the prosecuting of his begun attempt, whereby he made an escape according their persuasions until, within a few days after, the said Piers spareth not to hazard his body to apprehend the said Kiedigh, so that he is ever since starving in his wants in the gaol of Federth. Whereby the said archbishop's malice to interrupt the service may appear.

66. *Lord Deputy to Burghley, 17 May 1593.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 169, no. 41, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 98.)

... And, as in this I make bold, I humbly pray your Lordship's pardon to deliver what little success hath followed of the great shams of service made by the archbishop of Cashel and Richard Power, rather in regard of their own benefit and to serve their own turns than for any performance of action at all. Upon the archbishop's coming over, which was before Power's, they pretended a plot both for the getting of great sums of money for her Majesty and for the apprehension of Dr Cragh. . . .

67. *Sir Geff. Fenton to Burghley, 26 May 1593.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 169, no. 46, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 98.)

My duty used. It is certainly known by advertisements from Munster that the archbishop of Cashel is suddenly departed out of this realm, not once acquainting the L. Deputy or Council therewith; by which manner of his going away, being secret and without licence, carrying with him great sums of money besides plate and jewels, may be gathered no small causes of suspicion of a bad purpose in him, specially being compared with a like fugitive part played by him in former times when he ran to Rome and other places ill affected to her Majesty. But albeit he has taken his course for England, which is the best, yet, under your Lordship's favour, he hath deserved to be called to strait question for it, the rather that the like contempts in others might be avoided by the example of a just punishment to be ministered to him, otherwise the slander and dishonour of the estate is not repaired, and the sufference of the evil in him cannot but be dangerous towards others; which I make bold to write unto your Lordship, not of evil affection to the archbishop, but of the experience observed of the disposition of this country's people in like cases. The consideration whereof I leave to your Lordship, whom I beseech the eternal God ever to bless and preserve.

At Dublin, 26 Maii 1593. Your Lordship's most humble and bounden,  
Geff Fenton

68. *Lord Deputy to Burghley, 29 May 1593.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 169, no. 50, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 102.)

May it please your good Lordship. I am driven against my will to be troublesome to your Lordship through an unworthy occasion urged against me upon malice by the archbishop of Cashel, who, having no other way to shadow his own foul abuses towards her Majesty in her weighty services and towards sundry good subjects of this realm over whom he hath jurisdiction, seeketh by these forged surmises against me to prepare a defence for himself against many notorious imputations which he knoweth he cannot otherwise shift of. I understand he is departed



this realm, but whether for England or for any other foreign part it may be doubted, even by the manner of his departure. For besides that he never sought for licence of me nor the Council, nor once made show of any purpose to depart but carried his meaning with all the secrecy and subtlety he could, it is also credibly advertised me that he packed up and carried with him great sums of money and no small quantity of plate and jewels, which how far they argue an ill pretence in him, being a person blemished in former times for running to Rome, I humbly leave to your Lordship. But if he be start into England, in as much as his manner of departure was more like a fugitive than a subject, especially having the pastoral charge of one of the greatest provinces of the realm which he has now left abandoned, and being particularly employed in some high and weighty services for her Majesty, preferred and informed by himself, which now must surcease by reason of his absence, I hope her Majesty and your Lordships will consider of his contempt, not as done against me but against the honour and dignity of this state, and not to suffer it to pass without some example of reprehension or punishment.

After his departure this letter enclosed was delivered to me by one of his servants, which I make bold to send to your Lp., and by the contents thereof to leave your Lordship both to discover the honour of the man and to judge how I am dealt withal by him holding the place I do under her Majesty. And touching the parts and matters of his letters as he hath divided them into many slanderous falsities against me, some towards her Majesty and some towards himself, so it might be thought requisite that I should make particular and distinct answers thereunto and convince every falsity by itself. Yet seeing I bemean myself only to your Lordship, to whom I know matters of this nature cannot but be sour, besides the loss of time to your Lordship who is always pressed with her Majesty's great affairs I forbear in this letter to write at length or to make other defence for myself than that I avow even in the presence of God, before whom I must stand or fall in the latter day, that I am clear and free from all matters either towards her Majesty or towards himself wherewith by his letters he laboureth to charge me. Humbly assuring your Lordship, to whom next under God and her Majesty I owe myself and service and all that I have and from whom mine own conscience will not let me hide anything that may appertain to a troth in this or any other cause whatsoever, that of all these imputations, which in the heat and rage of his passion, he hath heaped against me, there is not one of them true, especially in that point where he chargeth me not to give favour and countenance to him in his undertaken services for her Majesty. It may please your Lordship for your more full satisfaction therein to require the knowledge and testimonies of the L. Chancellor and Sir Robert Gardiner, who alone and none other of this Council at the special desire of the archbishop were called to the consultation of these services, and from time to time made privy to every passage and proceeding, and nothing done therein but by their joint consent and privy, until after-

wards it was thought meet to call Sir G. Fenton and to have his assistance on these services. If your Lordship think it good let them be commanded to advertise their full knowledge in these points, they are persons of credit and will not for any affection corrupt a good conscience.

Touching his other challenges against me, being for matters towards himself, that I have ministered no justice towards him, that such grants as her Majesty passed unto him I should take from him upon bare surmises, that his life was shot at, and that I should use towards him many evident arguments of a rooted malice and blood-thirsty disposition and specially of his blood, with many other such notes of my reproach, I humbly beseech your Lordship hold me as clear and justified as any person in this Government that had intermeddling with the archbishop and his causes. And yet if it please your Lordship to be further resolved, I humbly lay myself down to any manner of inquisition or trial that may be thought meet to be used, either by commission or otherwise, whereby the truth of all things may be discovered. This much I have made bold to trouble your Lordship upon the present occasion of the archbishop's letters, and if he shall prosecute further either these or any other information there, of which I doubt not considering with what spirit he is carried against me, I will be ready to justify and purge myself by any course of inquiry which your Lordship shall think expedient. Humbly beseeching your Lordship in the meantime, that howsoever he may abound in malice and malignity of mind towards me, yet that due respect may be had of the honour and dignity of the place I hold, and that through his insolent and arrogant dealings the reputation thereof may not be blemished, the consideration whereof I leave to your honourable favour. . . .

69. *McGrath to Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, 6 May 1593.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 169, no. 50-i, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 102.)

Right honourable all duties remembered. If nature by mere instinct hath so carefully provided for all her creatures that every of them hath something of itself to defend itself, as experience daily teacheth they have, I trust I shall not justly incur the touch of blame if, for my own safeguard, I take the advantage which both nature, God and her Majesty hath afforded me. For a subject to repine at his Governor's proceedings is neither common nor commendable, and yet for a subject oppressed to smother up his offered violences and so be accessory to his own death is unchristian and self-murder, as to resist is treason so to reveal the truth is conscience. Many hard measures during your Lordship's government here have been diversely offered me, my houses have been burned, my castles spoiled, my tenants preyed, my servants murdered, my goods extorted, and mine own life many ways endangered; yea those grants, which her Majesty by patent passed unto me, your own self upon bare surmises have taken away from me. Well might I complain of those manifold injuries, but never could I find help or receive satisfaction,

whereas all might easily be prevented or punished had not your private malice—pardon a true speech—so drowned public justice that in my particular causes the sword committed to your hands should never be unsheathed. All which grievances notwithstanding I have so patiently digested [*sic*] as I never seemed to repine much less to reprove the same—as the ho. purgation which it pleased the LLs. of the Council of England by their special letters in my behalf sent to your Lordship most manifestly proveth—so heavy did I conceive the burden and so burdensome the charge.

But now finding your jealous conceit so resolutely unremoveable as neither her Majesty's nor her honourable Council's letters shall bear any sway with you, nor any part of their contents, though oft required and requested, taking any effect, but that my poor innocent life is most palpably bought and sold and brought as a sheep to the slaughter—in whose overthrow a highway is opened to many inconveniences—I am perforce enforced, with the sorly [*sic*] worm thus [whose?] head crushed, to lift up myself and by every lawful way to work my own safeguard.

My undertaken courses in England, upon my arrival hither, I not only acquainted your Lordship with and that in more ample manner than there I promised, but offered myself and many others to perform the same, all which was in such sort pointed at and disclosed that nothing wanted but execution. And what ensued thereof? Truth, my Lord, hath the privilege to speak with plainness: so far was I, an approved true subject and to your Honour so recommended, so far I say was I from finding countenance to myself or service that my enemies, taking the advantage of your too manifest disgraces offered me and it, have become such instruments as once were found necessary even to your Lordship for performing the service, and offered themselves to yourself as able and willing thereto not only not to further their undertaken enterprises—a thing easily to persuade such either for fear of their lives or hope of some preferment—but to turn the edge of their malice against my own self, libelling against me, suborning witnesses, procuring corporations' seals to my destruction, and worse than all that counterfeiting my own hand to my utter harm. And all this being acted by such persons as neither in life, living, behaviour or desert are matching me. Whether they have been favoured or disgraced, encouraged or checked, invited or forbidden I leave to your own conscience to determine. Hard and most hard is the case when your Lordship, appointed by her Majesty for her good, should so apparently not only foreslow and neglect the means of performance thereof but earnestly to prosecute and persecute those that bend their utmost endeavour with manifest and imminent hazard of life to perform the same.

The persons by me in my informations charged have they ever been called in question or any way urged to answer? I think not. The instruments who were acquainted with the service, written the informations, and protested their willingness in executing thereof, now becoming



apostates, have they been examined of their backslidings? Have they been urged to reveal the causes thereof and accordingly punished? I believe not. Have I, exposing myself in God and her Majesty's behalf against the raging multitude and wholly submitting myself to your protection, once tasted your favourable countenance in anything? God and this honourable table to whom I appeal knoweth the contrary. If to be an abettor and maintainer of my adversaries with horse and money—persons otherwise most miserable without such helps—if to admit felons, papists, seminary priests as well privy foes as public enemies, yea known traitors without protection of pardon who, unless for that cause protected, without check or discountenance boldly to repair to you and prodigally to utter whatsoever to my prejudice; if to send for, undermine, exact, examine and to commit to prison my own friends and servants, yea such as have been by the Council of England's letters authorised for instruments to the service, to enforce matters against me; if to grant commissions to the adversaries to pry, to sift, to search all my steps and course of life past; if these and infinite of such natures too manifestly known and felt be or may be called favours, countenances or notes of friendly forwardness then truly have I in great abundance tasted thereof. But if they are, as they are indeed, evident argument of premeditated and rooted malice and plain prognostications of a blood-thirsty disposition and of my blood especially I hope I shall not justly be condemned if, in such too plain extremities, for my own security I appeal and fly to her sacred Majesty, the sanctuary and refuge of all distressed, and my most gracious mistress, to whom presently intending by God's permission to take my journey.

I am charitably, and in her Highness's name, thus much to require of your Lordship that these late instruments now revolted, my present accusers, may be stayed, well seen to and so dealt with that their knowledge and discoveries may return to her Majesty's advantage, they privately whispering abroad that, were there any indifferency showed the archbishop of Cashel and his causes, this their revolt had so [. . .] themselves in their adversaries' bosoms and so ripened their knowledges that now they remain better able than ever to perfect what was undertaken. Advising also that the informations by myself delivered and by sundry upon their examinations ready to be proved may not be neglected, but all tending to her Majesty's infinite good and the country's great reformation may be duly and presently put in operation. This is my last request and farewell. God turn all to His glory, her Majesty's benefit and this poor island's good. I have presumed in the [. . .] of my letters to win the body of the Council with your Lordship that, this my last scene being acted before them, they might be true witnesses and testimonies thereof, whom with your Lordship I commit to God's protection, and humbly take my leave. Lismore the 6th May 1593.

Her Majesty's true and obedient servant during life  
Milerus AR Cassell.

70. *McGrath to Sir Robert Cecil, 8 June 1593.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 170, no. 4, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 103.)

71. *Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam to Burghley, 30 June 1593.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 170, no. 24, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 116.)

... And where your Lordship, in one of your letters, hath signified the archbishop's repair thither, it may please your Lordship what I have formerly written in that cause is nothing but the truth. And I do acknowledge myself most humbly bound to your Lordship for your honourable good opinion of me therein, for which as for many other your honourable favours I will ever honour, love and serve your Lordship while I live, and seek no other way to clear myself than as in my former I have desired

...

72. *Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam to Burghley, 7 July 1593.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 170, no. 39, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 124.)

73. *Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam to Burghley, 20 July 1593.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 170, no. 47, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 129.)

74. *Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam to Burghley, 31 July 1593.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 170, no. 58, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 132.)

... It is no small grief unto me that there should be so great credit given to the false informations preferred there against me by the archbishop of Cashel and Legg, and that they should therein and for that cause be so much favoured and countenanced as it appeareth they are, the one being, as your Lordship knoweth, a fugitive friar reclaimed and a person in times past and now deeply charged, the other a base shifting fellow that started hither for debt and ill-demeanour not knowing how to live there. And I must think myself a most unhappy man that, after 35 years service some part in furtherance of her Majesty's profit and some in exposing my life against the face of her Majesty's enemies and the rest in wearing out my body and patrimony in doing her Majesty's best service I could, these men's accusations should work that effect as I should be restrained in sort as I am. My poor servants may take some hurt by it, but myself none. For what hath passed in all this time of my government shall appear unto your Lordship by a book which shortly, God pleased, shall be sent unto you wherein your Lordship shall find there hath no benefit at all come to myself and no great matter to my servants or friends. And in the meantime I do most humbly thank your Lordship that, according your wonted gravity and honourable judgement, you suspend your credit. Assuring your Lordship you shall never have cause to doubt but that I shall be able to clear myself of such false imputations.

The archbishop doth most untruly charge me that I hindered him in the apprehension of the titular primate. I desired and do desire nothing more earnestly than the confusion of such traitorous members. And had the archbishop underhand favoured such renagades no more than I have done there had not so many of them nested in this state as have done. But the proofs of that and such like dealings of that archbishop are somewhat obscured by his great countenance there as I have before noted. And as for that titular primate the [ . . . ] holdeth yet for certain that he is slain, and was a McGawran bordering upon O'Rourke's country, and so I hope it will continue. But if it do not their's be the fault that so abuse the state.

75. *Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam to Burghley, 6 August 1593.*

(S.P.I., vol. 171, no. 4, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 139.)

May it please your good Lordship. Her Majesty's letters of 18th June last concerning the archbishop of Cashel's overture I received the 20th July, and very heavy it is unto me to find thereby that her Majesty, though in some part she doth most graciously suspend judgement, is moved nevertheless to conceive that, in the discovery of dangerous persons together with their malicious plots for the disturbance of this kingdom whereof tender hath been made by the archbishop, I have taken a course not agreeable to the place I hold but rather the ready way to discourage others from the like offer of service. And that her Majesty, upon information as well of others as of the archbishop that I have been too remiss in these matters, hath taken order for the examination thereof by the L. Chancellor and others here, and therewith indeed did his Lordship by a letter addressed to him and the rest make me acquainted this day in Council.

Against these and other like untrue surmises to turn her Majesty's gracious clemency from me—than the which nothing can go nearer my heart—I have none other refuge but your Lordship's wonted favour, and accordingly do most humbly beseech that through your most honourable mediation, the gracious suspension of her Majesty's judgement may be maintained; and that, in the meantime together with the commission to hear what he can say for her Majesty's service, another may also be granted to the same commissioners or any other to examine any remissness or other fault that he hath there or can here charge me with, as also for me to show wherein he hath, under pretence of service, abused this state as namely, amongst divers other particularities, how he dealt in the manner of apprehension of that notable traitor Dr Cragh.

I thank God I repose so greatly upon the force of truth as I am persuaded that, though the archbishop be a man of bold spirit and the more coming thence thus graced against me, yet his heart will not serve him to maintain his informations to my face, specially before these men



that have from the beginning been acquainted with the whole manner of my proceedings with him, and yet it may be there be of them that wish better to him than to me.

I know how jealous her Majesty and as many as wish the continuance of her most happy state have cause to be in these perilous days. And if I, who, besides the duty of this place, do and ever have held myself most devoted to her Majesty's most sacred person and religious proceedings, should show the least remissness in such an overture or any piece of disgrace to the preferrer thereof I would pronounce against myself I were not worthy to live. In respect whereof I doubt not but your Lordship seeth how weightily it importeth me to be delivered of so dangerous an imputation. I may under direction presume to let your Lordship know in part of my purgations that I did most readily prefer the union that he brought warrant for, being thereunto the rather moved by his suggestion that, in accomplishing it, his credit would be so established as his pretended services would be the more easily.<sup>1</sup> And while I expected what would come from him, for that I knew what kind of man he was, I would not have to deal with him at any time but with the assistance of the L. Chancellor and Chief Justice with some other of this Council. But whether upon diffidence of his cause or what other policy soever he, instead of prosecution here of other matters—besides Dr Cragh—which was looked for, hath started over thither and having found, as it seemeth, fit instruments to help him to pull out the thorn out of his own hole (being spoken with all reverence) to thrust it into mine eye; and that now a L. Justice, as report goeth, is to come over it were most dangerous for me that such an examination should be in mine absence. And that moveth me most humbly and earnestly to beseech your Lordship to further the dispatch of this commission with this bearer for the present examination of the causes between this archbishop and me including therein also the latter clause in her Majesty's letter imputing unto me the escape of the traitorous Romish priest MacGawran. With most dutiful thanks that her Majesty could not be drawn to believe it of me notwithstanding the circumstances mentioned in that clause to move her Majesty thereunto. And so protesting that, if I were in England in the best estate I could desire, I would, if I might with her Majesty's favour, come hither though in the meanest private estate to avoid the touch of it.

With the remembrance of my humble duty to your Lordship I humbly end. From Kilmainham the 6 August 1593.

Your Lordship's most humbly at commandment  
W. Fytzwylliam.

76. *McGrath to Burghley, 30 December 1593.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 172, no. 42, *C.S.P.I.*, 1592-6, p. 193.)

<sup>1</sup> The manuscript reading is clear, though the sense seems to demand some additional word such as 'rendered'.

77. *McGrath to Burghley* (?), 17 August 1596.  
(S.P.I., vol. 192, no. 17, C.S.P.I., 1596-7, p. 82.)

78. *Two letters of the earl of Tyrone to his son Con O'Neill, with an indenture of covenants between Con O'Neill and Archbishop McGrath*, 1599.  
(S.P.I., vol. 205, no. 8, C.S.P.I., 1599-1600, pp. 2-3.)

I. It seemeth to me you take an unwise and indiscreet course with the lord archbishop by the counsel of light unskilled people that so biddeth you for many causes; for first there is none this side of the Pope (unless himself allow us to apprehend him) hath authority to lay hands upon his person nor any other priest ever, without the Church do it, or a holy bull, that a priest should oyle [*sic*] with burning, and then to make him of the temporality openly; and he was not so used. But if the coveteousness of this world caused him to remain on that way that he is upon, how did his correcting touch you? Withall I have the witness of my own priest upon him that he promised to return from that way, saving only that he could not but take order for his children first seeing that he got them; and also that he is friends and allies unto us. And, as it seemeth to me, you should rather follow the bishop's own advice than the counsel of many his enemies there that counsels against him. Therefore for every of these causes the longer you detain him he shall part from you against your will at last. Upon which considerations I bid you to enlarge the archbishop without delay, and to let him have his houses and manors without spoil, for you were to blame to put his castles into his enemies' hands hitherto. And I bid you to set Richard Power at liberty also, taking no man's counsel for his hurting. You are to blame for the seldom news you send us from thence, for you wrong me not sending hither from you.

We saw not the greyhound you sent us, yet which so send with speed. And send your men speedily hither with your answer upon this letter and with all news you may from them quarters.

From Loghsworcane 29 March 1599.

P.S.: Upon pain of my ever displeasure send me no request for the archbishop and all his pledges but that they shall be enlarged.

II. We received your letter concerning Meyllmorre MacCragh, the archbishop of Cashel, we also the bishop's letter in like sort complaining of you saying he came to you upon your promise and the safe conduct of part of your people. To which we answer that our pleasure is the bishop be enlarged without delay, and [. . .] Richard Power and the bishop's sons, and that all others that hath been apprehended in his company be enlarged; and to deliver the bishop's house of Ballymakyn upon his hands. And if you think that the bishop or they came unto you without word or assurances whereby you might hold them prisoners

you may understand that the bishop would not come unto you unless he had his trust that you would not hurt him. And howsoever desirous your people are to get gain, hazard not your own scandle [*sic*] or reputation for any benefit. And seeing that a safe conduct is not more to be respected to any man of worth than when he cometh of himself in trust or hope of your well-meaning or truth towards him, therefore let you the bishop, Richard Power and the bishop's sons at liberty, and demand no ransom from the bishop or any of them; and let the bishop choose afterwards whether he come hither or stay there, but whether of both enlarge him and the rest.

O'Neile.

III. This is the conditions that Con O'Neill enlargeth Meylmorre MacCragh and his sons with the delivery of his towns of Ballymakyn and Aulun: To receive £200, two silver cups to O'Neill's son and to get £50 thereof in broadcloth kersey and in green or blue mantles; and O'Mary's son Bryan MacCragh and O'Kennedy's son to be pledged for the payment thereof within ten days. And if any of O'Neill's adherents should take any part of the same by the way then Con to take with him; and if any of the English take it the archbishop to stand the loss. And Con sworn upon the Mass-book with the assurance of God and the priest, the Clan O'Neills, munter Hagans, munter Quinne and munter Donnells to deliver the pledges all and towns to the archbishop as soon as that sum be paid; and the archbishop sworn to O'Neill's son never to sue or follow the same payment against him, nor no other in his behalf for that ransom nor for any other hindrance he did him, and the bishop bound to do his endeavour for the said Con for his good favour or friendship in all ways, not hurting his privilege in her Majesty's laws; O'Neill's son bound to him in like sort and to his sons, restoring all the [. . .] he got in Ballymakyn to the bishop.

The 13th April according the Church.

The 3rd April according the English 1599.

*Marginal note:* This condition was but to make the world think that a ransom was paid, but there was no such matter.

79. *Dermot McCarthy to Walter Wale, 24 August 1599.*

(S.P.I., vol. 213, no. 39, *C.S.P.I.*, 1601-03, p. 612.)

Insigni pietate viro Mro Waltero Wale Hiberno Societatis Jesu religioso. Audivistis (ni fallor) quomodo Mioll gan Muire MacCraghe ar. Cashel fuerit captivus cum utroque filio apud quosdam nobiles Ultonienses qui in Momoniam ad bellum gerendum sese contulerunt, tandem nra. pecuniara. vi liberati sunt.

Duail, 24 being the day of our liberation 1599.

Der. Carteus.



80. *McGrath to Sir Robert Cecil, 15 November 1599.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 206, no. 24, *C.S.P.I.*, 1599-1600, pp. 244-5.)
81. *Privy Council to Lords Justices Loftus and Carey, 2 December 1599.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 206, no. 60, *C.S.P.I.*, 1599-1600, p. 287.)
82. *The Queen to Ormond, 4 December 1599.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 206, no. 67, *C.S.P.I.*, 1599-1600, p. 297.)

Trusty and right well loved cousin we greet you well. The archbishop of Cashel, bearer hereof, received such great detrements and losses by reason of the continuance of the wicked rebellion there as it appeareth he hath no means left him of any maintainence or living, hath moved us in our princely and gracious consideration of his estate to recommend him unto you and by these our special letters to make known unto you our earnest desire to have him relieved both in regard of his constant loyalty and forwardness in the advancement of our service there—for which yourself hath heretofore given him commendation hither and whereof he hath lately given good trial—and also for his better encouragement to persist in the continuance of his faithful disposition to our service. We do, therefore, require you that, as we ourself are thus graciously minded to have him relieved, so you likewise will yield him all your best assistance and favour thereunto by such means as he shall require and open unto you as well for his own speedy relief as for the better enabling him to anything that may be for the furtherance and good of our service. And for as much as we understand particularly that one Darby Odere doth withhold both his lands and goods from him we do require you to take some good order that he may have some satisfaction or restitution of the same.

Given under our signet at our palace of Westminster the fourth day of December 1599 in the two and fortieth year of our reign.

83. *McGrath to Sir Robert Cecil, 15 December 1599.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 206, no. 85, *C.S.P.I.*, 1599-1600, pp. 324-6.)
84. *Cecil to McGrath, 24 December 1599.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 206, no. 98, *C.S.P.I.*, 1599-1600, p. 338.)
85. *McGrath to Cecil, 8 January 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, no. 12, *C.S.P.I.*, 1599-1600, p. 390.)
86. *McGrath to Cecil, 19 January 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, no. 32, *C.S.P.I.*, 1599-1600, pp. 407-8.)

87. *McGrath to Cecil, 28 January 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, no. 55, C.S.P.I., 1599-1600, pp. 424-5.)

88. *McGrath to Cecil, 12 February 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, no. 103, C.S.P.I., 1599-1600, p. 471.)

89. *Earl of Ormond to the Privy Council, 3 March 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 2, no. 5, C.S.P.I., 1600, pp. 10-12.)

90. *McGrath to Cecil, 24 May 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 3, no. 58, C.S.P.I., 1600, pp. 198-9.)

91. *Carew to Cecil, 17 June 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 3, no. 112, C.S.P.I., 1600, p. 241.)

Derby O'Connor hath sworn to perform the service [to kill John McThomas], the archbishop of Cashel doth follow it vehemently.

92. *Carew to Cecil, 27 June 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 3, no. 129, C.S.P.I., 1600, p. 264.)

93. *McGrath to Cecil, 28 June 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 3, no. 132, C.S.P.I., 1600, p. 268.)

94. *Carew to Cecil, 18 July 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 4, no. 25, C.S.P.I., 1600, p. 316.)

95. *Joshua Aylmer to Cecil, 20 July 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 4, no. 32, C.S.P.I., 1600, p. 323.)

96. *McGrath to the Earl of Ormond, 9 April 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 4, no. 89-i, C.S.P.I., 1600, pp. 377-8.)

97. *Carew to O'Dwyer, 9 July 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 4, no. 89-iii, C.S.P.I., 1600, p. 379.)

I have heretofore divers times required and commanded you to restore to the archbishop of Cashel such lands, goods, chattels, weapons and munitions as you or any of your men have wrongfully taken from him, his children and tenants, which, as his Lordship complained, you have continually neglected to do. I [. . .] are therefore, in her Majesty's name, straightly to charge and command you to make undelayed satisfaction

to the said archbishop, his sons and tenants, of their just demands, as you tender to avoid the danger of her Majesty's laws and my further displeasure.

Given at her Majesty's castle of the Glan, 9 July 1600.

To Derby FitzPhillip O'Dwyere of Milltown within the county of Cross now sheriff of the liberty of Tipperary.

98. *McGrath to Cecil, 13 September 1600.*

(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 5, no. 20, *C.S.P.I.*, 1600, pp. 426-8.)

99. *McGrath to Cecil, 20 September 1600.*

(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 5, no. 35, *C.S.P.I.*, 1600, pp. 439-40.)

100. *Cecil to Carey, 24 September 1600.*

(*Calendar of Carew MSS.*, 1589-1600, pp. 445-6.)

101. *The Privy Council to Lord Deputy Mountjoy, 30 September 1600.*

(*Calendar of Carew MSS.*, 1589-1600, pp. 456-7.)

102. *The Privy Council to Carew, 30 September 1600.*

(*Calendar of Carew MSS.*, 1589-1600, p. 457.)

103. *The Queen to Carew, 1 October 1600.*

(*Calendar of Carew MSS.*, 1589-1600, p. 461.)

104. *Cecil to Carew, 1 October 1600.*

(*Calendar of Carew MSS.*, 1589-1600, p. 461.)

105. *McGrath to Cecil, 4 October 1600.*

(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 5, no. 78, *C.S.P.I.*, 1600, p. 471.)

106. *McGrath to Cecil, 12 October 1600.*

(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 5, no. 93, *C.S.P.I.*, 1600, pp. 475-6.)

107. *Enclosure: McGrath's 'notes on the chief septs and houses in Ulster'.*

(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 5, no. 93-i, *C.S.P.I.*, 1600, pp. 476-80.)

108. *McGrath to Cecil, 22 October 1600.*

(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 5, no. 111 & 111-i, *C.S.P.I.*, 1600, pp. 494-7.)

109. *Carew to the Privy Council, 25 October 1600.*

(S.P.I., vol. 207, part 5, no. 113, *C.S.P.I.*, 1600, p. 498.)

110. *Carew to the Privy Council, 25 October 1600.*

(*Calendar of Carew MSS.*, 1589-1600, p. 469.)



111. *Cecil to Carew, 8 November 1600.*  
(*Calendar of Carew MSS., 1589-1600*, p. 476.)

112. *Carew to the Privy Council, 16 December 1600.*  
(*Calendar of Carew MSS., 1589-1600*, p. 492.)

113. *Carew to the Privy Council, 20 December 1600.*  
(*Calendar of Carew MSS., 1589-1600*, p. 498.)

114. *James Earl of Desmond to Cecil, 4 January 1601.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 208, part 1, no. 1, C.S.P.I., 1600-01, p. 139.)

115. *McGrath to Cecil, 15 January 1601.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 208, part 1, no. 9, C.S.P.I., 1600-01, pp. 148-150.)

116. *Enclosure: Lord Deputy Mountjoy to McGrath, 19 December 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 208, part 1, no. 9-i, C.S.P.I., 1600-01, p. 150.)

117. *Cecil to the Earl of Desmond, 25 January 1601.*  
(*Calendar of Carew MSS., 1601-03*, p. 12.)

118. *Carew to Cecil, 19 March 1601.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 208, part 1, no. 91, C.S.P.I., 1600-01, p. 232.)

Right Honourable. As you have been pleased, in favour of the very good deserts which my very good Lord, the archbishop of Cashel, hath diversely manifested by his personal endeavour to the furtherance of her Majesty's services in this province chiefly, to become his mean for a reasonable satisfaction and to express unto the Lord Deputy by your letters her high pleasure that his Lordship should admit and appoint the lord archbishop as one of the Preachers for the army in the kingdom with the benefit thereunto appertaining for his better maintainence, I may in no wise refuse his Lordship upon his earnest suit to second my former sollicitance therein, being in a cause honourably embraced by you and a thing worthily bestowed and to work content for his good merits, and therefore do humbly beseech you, in regard your former direction or significance of her Majesty's favour towards him hath hitherto taken no effect and that he hath been refused the place and hitherto, upon denials, exempted from the benefit, that you will be pleased to grant him your second direction unto the Lord Deputy which I hopeth will better avail him; and, if therein your Honour will be pleased further to award and allot unto his Lordship the benefit of the precedent time since the receipt of your Honour's first expression thereof, it would much assist him for his support and relief, and greatly encourage his

endeavours, which with his own readiness daily manifestly appearing unto me to work good advantage to the services of this country I humbly leave to your honourable favour and consideration.

At Shandon Castle 19 March 1600.

Your Honour's ever most humbly ready to do your service.

George Carew.

119. *McGrath to Cecil, 20 March 1601.*

(S.P.I., vol. 208, part 1, no. 94, *C.S.P.I.*, 1600-01, pp. 233-4.)

120. *Kynnesman to Carew, 23 March 1601.*

(S.P.I., vol. 208, part 1, no. 101, *C.P.S.I.*, 1600-01, p. 237.)

121. *McGrath to Cecil, March 1601.*

(S.P.I., vol. 208, part 1, no. 123, *C.S.P.I.*, 1600-01, p. 255.)

122. *McGrath to Cecil, 15 May 1601.*

(S.P.I., vol. 208, part 2, no. 72 and 72-i, *C.S.P.I.*, 1600-01, pp. 339-43.)

123. *McGrath to Cecil, 20 May 1601.*

(S.P.I., vol. 208, part 2, no. 81, *C.S.P.I.*, 1600-01, pp. 349-50.)

124. *Carew to Cecil, 20 August 1601.*

(S.P.I., vol. 209, no. 36, *C.S.P.I.*, 1601-03, p. 360.)

Right Honourable. The lord archbishop of Cashel, being so specially occasioned unto England as his going may not in reason be opposed, hath entreated to be accompanied with my letters. And though I may, in this time of so general use of men but especially of those of quality of whom I make chief account of his Lordship, hardly forbear him to be absent at all, yet, since it imports him so much as it were rather an urge to stay him than a favour to put his Lordship to any employment here, I do humbly crave that his repair thither may be acceptable, by whom your Honour shall receive some satisfaction in particular touching the present state and condition of Munster. But, because I know well how your Honour favoureth him and you know how I esteem and love him, it shall be needless for me to write at large the discourses of his Lordship's good deserts, or by circumstances to endeavour to move your affection to himself and the embracing of his [. . .] causes. Only thus far—in regard of the good use his Lordship's services are of for her Majesty in this province—I do most humbly crave that you will be pleased so honourably to receive unto you a consideration of himself as by your favourable means his return with contentment may be expedited and the merit of his causes the better entertained at my humble suit, for

whom I could write much more but that his Lordship is so perfectly known unto you. And so with my best wishes to the success of his causes I humbly leave him to your honourable regard. Cork 20 Aug. 1601.

Your Ho. most humble bounden to do your service,

George Carew.

125. *Notes on letters to be written in favour of the archbishop of Cashel, 30 September 1600.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 213, no. 61, C.S.P.I., 1601-03, pp. 622-3.)
126. *The Queen to the Lord Deputy and the Lord Chancellor, undated, probably 1603.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 213, no. 80, C.S.P.I., 1601-03, p. 645.)
127. *Chief Justice Saxey to Viscount Cranbourne, 30 December 1604.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 216, no. 59, C.S.P.I., 1603-06, p. 218.)
128. *Observations by Sir John Davys after his journey in Munster, 4 May 1606.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 218, no. 53, C.S.P.I., 1603-06, pp. 474-5.)
129. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Lords, 12 September 1606.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 219, nos. 104 and 105-i, C.S.P.I., 1603-06, pp. 560 and 566.)
130. *Archbishop of Dublin to the Privy Council, 4 August 1607. State of religion in the dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Waterford and Lismore.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 222, no. 111, C.S.P.I., 1606-08, pp. 235-244.)
131. *Lords of the Council to Sir Arthur Chichester, 5 November 1607.*  
(C.S.P.I., 1606-08, p. 319.)
132. *Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council, 22 February 1608.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 223, no. 29, C.S.P.I., 1606-08, p. 421.)
133. *Lord Deputy Sir Arthur Chichester to the Privy Council, 11 April 1608.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 223, no. 71, C.S.P.I., 1606-08, pp. 468-9.)
134. *McGrath to Salisbury, 13 May 1608.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 224, no. 104, C.S.P.I., 1606-08, pp. 521-2.)
135. *The King to the Lord Deputy, undated, probably 1609.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 213, no. 117, C.S.P.I., 1601-03, pp. 655-6.)
136. *McGrath to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, 23 January 1609.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 228, no. 11, C.S.P.I., 1608-10, p. 353.)



Honourable Sir I commend me unto you. Having of late written unto the L. Deputy for the passing of the bishoprics of Killala and Achonry unto me, in sort as I held them of Waterford and Lismore which I resigned upon his and the Council's promise in that behalf, his Lordship wrote unto me that he intends to impose the charge of the procuring of his Majesty's letters for that purpose upon yourself upon your now going unto England. I make bold humbly in love and kindness to entreat your favourable respect therein, the rather that, as yourself was as earnest upon me for the resigning of Waterford and Lismore as any of the Councillors, I builded as much or more upon your word for the procuring of Killala and Achonry to be passed unto me in lieu of them as upon any of theirs. The suit is soon obtained, and I have been much hindered these two years past by the delay thereof. I am right heartily sorry that I cannot come unto you before your departure to utter all my grieves and implore your advice and furtherance in my poor intendments. The confidence I repose in your honourable nature and the inclination I find in you to further anything which may be for the good of the commonwealth makes me more plain with you than I may pretend any other reason or interest for. I am aged, impotent, impaired and almost quite spent in mind, means and credit, left but as a cipher in the vocation I hold here, so as I am quite out of hope to discharge my place or repair my poor estimation here in the remain I have to run. I have been therefore a suitor unto the L. Deputy to procure unto me the bishoprics which my Lord of Meath held in Ulster in lieu of all the bishoprics I hold as well here as in Connaught, hoping that, as I am a native of that country and the people there yet more tractable than these stiff-necked people, I might effect something upon them for the advancing of God and his Majesty's service. I am nothing respected here, and I am so distracted with the intendments of works. I have poor patrimony in Ulster, that I have rather resign all I have here gratis to give way to someone who may do good than hold a charge which I cannot discharge. Whereupon my humble request unto you is that you would be a mean to open my mind unto the L. Treasurer of England who, in consideration of my former painful services and compassion of my age and impotence, will be a mean either to procure this exchange for me, or else to get some competent pension for me to live upon, assigning the places I hold to such as may better discharge them, wherein you may do some friend good by preferring him unto them; and bind me forever to remain wholly your own. Cashel 23 January 1609.

Milerus AR Cassel.

137. *Sir John Davis to Salisbury, 20 September 1609.*  
(S.P.I., vol. 227, no. 129, C.S.P.I., 1608-10, p. 288.)

138. *The King to Chichester, 25 September 1610.*  
(C.S.P.I., 1608-10, p. 501.)

139. *Propositions by Sir Oliver Lambert to the Privy Council, 30 April 1611.*  
(*C.S.P.I.*, 1611-14, p. 43.)
140. *Andrew, bishop of the Isles, to the archbishop of Canterbury.*  
(*S.P.I.*, vol. 231, no. 56, *C.S.P.I.*, 1611-14, p. 81.)
141. *Difference of land between Sir John Davis and the archbishop of Cashel.*  
(*Carew Papers*, vol. 630, p. 28, *C.S.P.I.*, 1611-14, p. 215.)
142. *Chichester to Salisbury, 4 February 1612.*  
(*S.P.I.*, vol. 232, no. 7, *C.S.P.I.*, 1611-14, p. 241.)

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